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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

The Latest Fete Day—Nanterre's Rosiere—Political Gossip—Under the New Regime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 2, 1873.

Pentecost, usually one of the most delightful fete-days of the year, was yesterday wet and sombre. From early morning until far into the night, rain fell in frequent showers, the skies were constantly overcast, and the streets were damp and muddy. In no other city, I believe, does bad weather exercise so depressing an influence upon humanity. Paris has need of sunshine, of warmth and light and color, of bright days and brilliant evenings; for neither the artistic beauties of the city nor the natural character of the people agree well with gloomy skies and a heavy, humid atmosphere. Only those who know the numberless hopes raised by these great festivals of the Church, can fully appreciate the amount of disappointment caused by the want of sunshine in the morning. To hundreds a bad day means not merely the loss of anticipated pleasures and the elimination of a holiday from the calendar, but a material loss which may seriously compromise the economies of the year. The fete-days of many a patron saint are celebrated at this season of the year in the environs of the city, and great preparations are made to provide for the crowds of thrifty and famished Parisians who run out with their families to get a breath of country air, and to enjoy the pleasures of a rustic festival. Yesterday there was disappointment in every direction. In many of the city churches the ceremony of first communion took place, and youth and beauty and innocence were unable to show themselves in snowy-white muslin upon the streets. The disappointment thus occasioned was very keen. Human nature is so constituted that even in our tenderer years we regard the outward show on this occasion, which occurs but once in a lifetime, as an essential part of the spiritual ceremony, just as we regard a certain amount of ostentation as acceptable part of our sacrifice to the gods, in our mature years. Perhaps devotion is equally acceptable from richly-cushioned pew or the bare boards of the gallery, and the pledges made at the altar none the less honest because a young and pretty girl desires to display her sweetness in robes of white, when the important ceremony is over. Many a bitter tear was shed last night over disappointed hopes, and many a white dress packed away with regret and without a souvenir of triumph. Beyond the *berrière* the day was frightful.

NANTERRE'S ROSIERE.

Nanterre crowned her *rosière* in the midst of a pouring shower, and virtue and innocence received their annual reward minus the procession of the *pompiers*. The firemen of Nanterre were unable to take part in the ceremony, and the Parisian reporters cannot appropriately begin their accounts of it with the usual

Ein lal la! Ein lal la!

Ces beaux militaires.

The engines polished up for the occasion were kept carefully housed, and Valentine Malleux did not see a single brass helmet at her crowning. But this virtuous young person was recompensed by a casket of jewelry presented by the Lady Bountiful of Nanterre, and by an enormous and costly bouquet sent with a pretty note by the Mayor of Saint Denis. Mlle. Malleux is a tall and really beautiful brunette, with black eyes, black hair, and coral lips, and with a complexion rendered still more brunette by the sun. She is the daughter of a small farmer, and, according to common report, is herself as expert in digging potatoes as she is virtuous. It is the fashion here to speak thus lightly of the "Roi des Rosières de Nanterre," but I must add that Mlle. Valentine is an excellent young person, whose good name has been above the reach of malicious tongues, and of whom many admirable traits are reported. At Enghien, also, there was a petronal fête, which resulted in a financial disaster for those who had prepared for a crowd of Parisians and a harvest of francs; and at Robinson and Sceaux the fêtes-champêtres were a decided failure. The races in the Bois de Boulogne were dismally dull in comparison with those of other and brighter days. Isabella, the flower-girl of the Jockey Club, wore a new silk dress, with Doncaster's colors, and had it ruined before the day was half over. The track was heavy and the running poor. At the dog show in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, where a splendid concert had been prepared, only 9,780 persons passed the gates, while the average number of visitors is 22,500. The receipts of the day were only 48,940 francs, and 150,000 francs would have been taken in had the weather been fine. The cake and toy merchants about the gates, not only missed the expected sales, but saw their stock ruined before night came on. My remark, as will be seen from these items, that a rainy fête day in Paris, not only caused a great loss of pleasure but an actual money loss, gives but a feeble expression to the actual facts. But perhaps the thing most to be regretted is the deprivation endured by the laboring classes, who are thus unable to avail themselves of a holiday to which all have been looking forward with pleasure for many previous weeks. The day after such holidays also belongs to the poor, and scarcely any work is done in the shops and manufactories, but I am sorry to say that the Monday after Pentecost is almost as gloomy as Pentecost itself. I forgot to say that many Americans were also disappointed by the rain of yesterday, for several parties had been arranged to see the *grandes eaux* at Versailles. The great fountains, which cannot be started for less than 5,000 francs, were to play in the evening; two or three military bands were to be present, and an illumination of the park was one feature of the entertainment. All this offers a spectacle unique in its way, and one well worth many miles of travel to see.

POLITICS.

The political world is still tranquil, and not a word has yet been said against the new Government. Indeed, it is extremely difficult for the Radicals even to utter one word of protest, for with the single exception of Prince Louis Napoleon's election in the place of Gen. Cavaignac, this is the first time that so radical a change has taken place in a perfectly legal manner. I do not see how any one can dispute the right of a parliamentary majority to carry on the affairs of the Government, and we have only to imagine a shifting of this majority over to the Left to understand that this right is unattachable. When we come to search out the men responsible for this change, we find them *soi-disant* Republicans. For many months the Right had been trying to unite a majority, but had invariably failed, for the parties were so evenly balanced that it required a small defection from one side or the other to get a majority. When the vote of Saturday was taken a friend of the President rushed to the Prefecture, finding M. Thiers confident of victory. He turned inquiringly toward the panting Deputy, but without a trace of apprehension. "Sixteen majority—," began the Deputy. "Only sixteen," repeated M. Thiers; "I counted on sixty: however, one can go on with that." "But," continued the Deputy, "your Excellency is wrong—it is sixteen majority against the Government." The President's countenance immediately fell. "Then," said he, "some of the Left must have voted against me." It was even worse than that, for some of the Left Centre, the faction chosen by M. Thiers, had voted against him at the moment of trial. He was defeated by sixteen votes merely, and hence the displacement of nine votes turned the scale. The Right, having been defeated so many times, were by no means sure of the majority, when M. Target spoke for his friends in the Left Centre as follows: "We want the Republic and we wish to keep M. Thiers, but the present Government is rapidly plunging us into Radicalism, and we must vote against it." It is now indisputable that it was the votes of M. Target and his Republican friends which led to the fall of M. Thiers. These men were all friends of M. Thiers and of M. de Rémusat, but the election of M. Barodet and his subsequent reception by the President led them to believe that his policy was tending solely to the triumph of the Radical Party.

UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

Under these circumstances, and everything having passed in a legal manner, very little can be said about the change against the Government or the accidental majority. Nothing has yet been done which can be profitably or appropriately attacked. The Press enjoys the widest liberty, and the journals suppressed by M. Thiers are beginning to appear. Work upon the public buildings has been already commenced, in order to furnish employment to the poor, while during the two years past the only work done has been upon M. Thiers' own house, in the Place Saint George. It may be urged that want of money was the cause of this delay, but this is not entirely true, for a number of large companies were anxious to advance the requisite funds, even for pushing the Boulevard Haussmann through to the Rue Drouot. The Assembly has also voted the immediate reconstruction of the Vendôme Column—the Left voting against it—and it is to be again surmounted by the statue of Napoleon, not as a Roman Emperor, but as the "Little Corporal," in cocked hat and long overcoat. This statue was thrown into the Seine on the approach of the Germans, and has been taken out undamaged. The changes in the administration have been made with rare tact and good feeling, and have provoked no recriminations. Although the prefectoral movement occupies several columns in the *Journal Officiel*, it has been found that only forty-two Prefects have been retired. All but five or six of this number voluntarily sent in their resignations, which were accepted on the presumption that conscientious scruples prevented the individual from holding office under a Conservative Government. In all other cases the Prefects, of whatever party or political opinion, were either advanced or sent to another department. A man who had shown himself incapable of dealing with the Radicals in one section was sent to another section, where there were few or no Radicals, but in every case, I believe, the Prefects had reason to consider such changes a promotion. The few destituted were men already marked, and this brings up a curious fact. M. de Goulard was a Conservative, although serving in the Cabinet of M. Thiers, and his influence with the Right made him a valuable man. He had the power to exact certain conditions as the price of his remaining in office, and one of these conditions was the removal of a few Prefects and Mayors, and the changing of others. A personal report upon all the Prefects had been made, and this valuable work was found by the new Minister of the Interior on taking possession of his portfolio. The men marked for speedy destitution in this report are the only ones destituted by the new Cabinet, but several who would have been destituted by M. Goulard were allowed to resign quietly by his successor. Not much can be said upon this point, therefore, and more especially since this report upon the Prefects was discussed in Cabinet council, and bears some marginal notes in the handwriting of M. Thiers and of M. Dufaure.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Thus far the opposition has been able to do nothing in the Assembly, for no question bearing upon politics or policy has been before the Chamber. For the past few days the debate has been upon the indemnity due the Eastern Railroad, the Germans having taken its property between Avricourt and Strasbourg. M. Thiers, anxious to settle with the Bank of France, in order to have its funds to draw upon in case of a European war, made an arrangement with it by which the indemnity given the Eastern Railroad was to be paid by a *rente* of 20,000,000 francs for eighty-five years. M. Pouyer-Quertier now tells the Chamber that this was a monstrous contract, and he proposes a settlement by which sixteen millions a year can be saved to the State. Sixteen millions and a fraction—don't think that I mistake the figure. Of course, the idemnity has to be capitalized, and the term of payment extended; but the plan is so just, apparently, in view of the situation of the country, that it will be adopted. These sixteen millions will go to help make up the ninety-three millions voted upon the demand of M. Thiers—who threatened to resign if he did not have it—upon raw materials. Not a centime of this sum can be found by M. Magne, and, in fact, it has always been an illusion. The present Ministry is strongly free-trade, and will advocate a return to the financial policy of the Empire. I am told that M. Magne will favor a postal treaty with the United States, upon the terms we proposed, as soon as he has had time to turn round a little in his office.

A CHARITABLE SOUL.

M. Audibert, Director of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, was buried yesterday. He was a capable administrator, and an *homme du monde*. Many stories are now told of him. It is said he always emptied his pockets of money before getting home at night in deeds of charity, and one day left his cab with a single piece of money. As he put his foot to the ground one of his habitual beggars held out his hand and received the piece. M. Audibert had nothing left to pay the cabman, who remarked that when one could not pay his fare one went on foot. A scene followed. Just then the beggar came up and offered to loan his day's earnings, four francs fifty centimes. M. Audibert accepted it with a hearty laugh, paid the cabman, and the next day sent the beggar 500 francs.

ASHBY.

Election of Officers of the Maine Central Railroad.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—A meeting of the Maine Central Railroad directors was held at the Falmouth Hotel last night, which resulted in the resignation of Judge Rice, the President.

Judge Rice has accepted the position of resident director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Resolutions of thanks to him for faithful services were adopted.

Hon. Anson P. Morrill was elected President, and C. F. Hatch, General Manager of the Eastern Railroad, was elected General Manager of the Maine Central Road. It is understood that the head quarters of the road will be at once moved to Portland.

The Cholera Question in Tennessee—The Doctors Differ in Opinion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14.—The leading physicians in Nashville are now, and have been from the first, divided in opinion among themselves on the question whether there has been a single case of real cholera in Nashville during this season. The mortality in the city certainly increased for ten days, until four days ago, when it began to decrease. The doctors report the cases, of whatever nature they may be, as entirely controlable. The average number of deaths is twelve to fifteen a day, and they occur mainly among the negroes.

Collection of the State Deficiency Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Controller Hopkins has issued a circular to Boards of Supervisors and County Treasurers, to pay into the Treasury the three and a half mills deficiency tax, collected under the law pronounced invalid, but which collection was made valid by a law of the last session of the Legislature.

ITALY.

The Convent Question—A Holy Day at the Vatican—The Change in France—Manzoni's Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, May 26, 1873.

Since writing last the abolition of the Convent bill has been making quiet progress in the Chamber, with no very noteworthy incident to register. There is now no longer any doubt that with the modifications, of which mention has already been made, it will soon become a law. According to the provisions of the project about a year's time will be allowed after its publication for its various details to be carried out. I do not know as to its truth, but it is reported that a formal instrument of protest has been got ready by the Vatican to be sent to the various Governments. In addition to this, for Italy a bull of denunciation and excommunication is to be issued against all who have had, or may have, any part in the making or execution of the law of spoliation. The Papal authority cannot do less, as it is in keeping with all its former action. Many similar anathemas have been issued in the past dozen years, but they have lost their terrors, as the company of those implicated in a violation of the alleged rights of the Church has come to form a majority of the nation. Numbers have given courage and confidence, and the moral support from the outrage is not without its influence.

A HOLIDAY AT THE VATICAN.

Yesterday was a holiday at the Vatican, with the reception of a delegation, and offerings of money in considerable sums. It was the anniversary, or festa, of St. Gregory VII., commonly known as Hildebrand—a variation of the family name, Aldrobrandeschi, of Tuscany. Precisely eight centuries ago the present year (1073) Gregory VII. ascended the Papal throne. To him was due the establishment of celibacy as a law for the clergy; the choice to marry or not marry, before his time, being left open to the priests. It was under this Pope that the temporal power received its most important acquisitions, by the donation of tracts of territory made by the Countess Matilda, of Tuscany, over whom the Pope obtained great influence. Gregory VII. was for three years a prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo, and was knocked about pretty roughly in the tempestuous period of his reign, dying in voluntary exile from Rome at Salerno, in 1085. The history of this heroic Pontiff presents one among many examples in the interminable struggle between the ecclesiastical and civil forces for the possession of supreme authority. The contest seems no nearer its end than when, more than a thousand years ago, the Church was inspired with the ambition to become a dominating establishment.

THE CHANGE IN FRANCE.

The resignation of M. Thiers and the election of a successful military man as the head of the French State, has given a jar to Italian political susceptibilities. For the first time we have seen nearly all the organs of the monarchy defending the conservative Republic. For Italy, the question is, "What is to succeed in France?" and what is to be the conduct of that nation toward this country. The *Reforma* says:

"In the act of acceptance of the power offered to him by the Assembly, the first thought of MacMahon is turned toward the army. To force and not to freedom is from this time forward to be confided the re-establishment of 'moral order' in France. There is no one who is ignorant of what such language signifies. The commentary may be found at Cayenne. But if the military dictatorship means the suppression of liberty within, it is at the same time a menace of foreign war. A General, who holds in his hands the destinies of war, like a nation, cannot for a long time resist his proper inclinations, and he will be all the more ready to abandon himself to these, known as it is, beforehand, that in France military glory is the most certain way to the highest place. What will Visconti-Venosta and those of a 'peace footing at any price' think, when France, spurred by an enterprising and ambitious soldier, finds a vent for internal passions by precipitating herself upon Italy, the ancient field in which, in its extremity, the Empire shone?"

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The Empress of Russia arrived in Rome today to make the long-expected visit of a week or ten days. The town has been in motion, and the public curiosity has enjoyed a feast after a long period of languishing for a royal show. Troops of the regular army and of the National Guard were drawn out in line from the railway station to the palace of the Russian Legation, where the Empress is lodged. The prestige of Russia in Italy is not marred by jealousies or fears, and the sincere desire of King, Cabinet, and people is to stand well with the burly Power of the north. At the Vatican they have a vague notion that help is some time to come from Russia; but to serve what end of Muscovite policy nobody knows. There is a report afloat that the Empress brings a large sum of money as a largess to the Holy Father—stated at the round sum of a million of francs. The members of the sacerdotal class are certainly in good spirits on account of this arrival, and the Vatican and the Quirinal pull equally hard to get possession of Maria Augusta as the object of special honors. The month of May is dedicated to the Virgin, and the last week is full of flowery festas and with the civic celebration of the *Statuto*, on the 1st of June, the people for the next six days may give themselves up to amusements.

THE DEATH OF MANZONI.

By the death (five days back) of Alexander Manzoni, Italy has lost her most eminent literary man. Manzoni was not distinguished as a voluminous writer, and his fame will rest principally upon two or three works. For half a century he was permitted to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the moral influence exerted by his *Promessi Sposi* upon the literature and life of Italy. Another Italian, Rossini, had a similar experience, but in a different sphere of art—in the honor and profit for more than fifty years of his first great work, the "Barber of Seville." Whether Manzoni has a right to the very high place which the Italians claim for him among the literary men of the world, it will be left for the critics to determine. Certain it is that upon his own countrymen the influence of his writings has been beneficent in the highest degree. He was one of those Italians able to preserve his devotion to the religion of the Church, and be true at the same time to the hopes and duties of a sincere lover of his country. Laboring to reconcile religion, or the claims of the Catholic establishment, with patriotism, he is entitled to the gratitude of the new generation of Italians. I will not attempt to give any facts in the biography of Manzoni, for that work will have been done by you long before this comes to hand.

ENGLISHMEN AND ITALIANS.

Some time ago I referred to a skirmish which took place near the Jesuit Church, just after some sensational political preaching which a reverend father had thought it worth while to indulge in. Among the parties in the scuffle was a young man claiming to be a British subject, by the name of Vansittart, formerly a soldier in the Pope's army. In the squabble this man received several blows on the arm. The case has for some time been in the hands of the English Minister, and more importance seems to have been given to the matter than the circumstance demands. Lately the matter has been carried into court, and a day or two ago there was a decision. A young man of seventeen, who struck the blows, was let off with a fine of 15 francs. The fact which seems to have had the most influence to bring about so mild a verdict was the expression of "vile Italians" several times, indulged by the Englishman in the fray—a sort of license of language but too often given way to in the past by those who find it easy to affect a superiority of national importance.

ANGELICO.

WASHINGTON.

A Search for the Polaris—The Mexican Raids—A New Planet.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It was ascertained from the Secretary of the Navy, to-day, that the Juniata will proceed to Disco and Upernavick in about one week from this date. Her commander will be particularly instructed to make inquiries at those places, and of the Esquimaux along the shore, concerning the Polaris, and whether she has been heard from during the last Winter or Spring. In the meantime the Department will fit out another vessel to leave the United States about the 10th of July, to search for the Polaris, should her safety be not reported before that time. The expedition will be amply provided with such means of relieving the necessities of the officers and crew of the Polaris as the circumstances may require. It will be strictly naval in character, and sent to perform a specific duty.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Thomas J. Jefferds, Indian Agent at Cochise Reservation, Arizona, in which, under date of May 23, Jefferds says he has given a great deal of attention to the matter of alleged raiding into Mexico on the part of Cochise's band of Indians, and is satisfied that the depredations in Sonora are committed by Apache Indians living on that side of the boundary line in Mexico. In corroboration of this statement, he reports that a party of Sonora Apaches recently came to his agency, bringing stolen Mexican stock with them, which they wished to trade with Cochise's Indians. They were refused the opportunity to do so, and compelled to leave the reservation. Jefferds, in conclusion, reports that Cochise and his band were still on their reservation behaving well, and in strict compliance with the treaty.

PATENT CASES.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day decided the important interference case of John L. Lay, of Buffalo, N. Y., against John A. Ballard, of Bombay, India, involving the right to a patent for improved torpedo-boats. The Commissioner awards priority of invention to Lay, although Ballard is already in possession of a United States patent for it. This will take the case into the courts for final decision. The Commissioner to-day extended the patent of Joshua C. Stoddard, of Lockport, N. Y., for a hay-making machine.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.

The Smithsonian Institution received, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, a telegram from Prof. Jas. C. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., announcing the discovery of a new planet in seventeen hours, sixteen minutes of right ascension south, and twenty-one degrees, forty-three minutes of declination, rapid motion north, eleventh magnitude.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of gaugers have been made:

John H. Allen, for the Second District of New-York; Joseph Maxwell, for the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander John Schouler is detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieut. Commander R. D. Evans from the Naval Academy, and ordered as executive officer of the Shenandoah, on the European station, to relieve Lieut. Commander F. J. Higginson, detached and ordered to return home.

RETURN OF GENS. SHERMAN AND WHIPPLE.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Whipple returned from West Point this morning. Secretary Belknap will return on Wednesday or Thursday.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,217,093; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $81,285,000; coin, $73,698,782, including $35,034,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Fractional currency received from the printer for the week	$612,000
Shipments	778,400
Notes shipped	1,177,000
Amount held by the Treasurer as security for circulation	320,072,900
And for public deposits	15,585,000
Internal revenue receipts to-day	351,065
National bank notes outstanding this date	345,211,131

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Discarded Lover Shoots His Mistress and her Father and Himself.

NASHUA, N. H., June 14.—At Hudson, N. H., Henry Jewett, twenty-five years of age, has been endeavoring to force his suit with Miss Ella Wood, a daughter of Charles Wood. Miss Wood rejected his offer of marriage, and her parents also opposed it. This morning Jewett visited Miss Wood, pulled from his pocket a six-shooter, aimed it at her head and fired. The ball entered her forehead just above the eye and lodged under the skin. Miss Wood fell upon the floor, but not insensible, and it is hoped the wound is not mortal. Jewett then passed from the house to the yard, where he met Mr. Wood, and endeavored to assassinate him. Mr. Wood caught the enraged man by the throat, warded off the aim of the pistol, and so fortunately escaped. Jewett then put the pistol to his own ear and discharged it, the ball entering his head and causing a wound that must prove fatal. The indications are that it was Jewett's intention to murder the entire family.

LATER.—It appears that the whole affair occurred in the sitting-room of Mr. Charles Wood's farm-house. After the first shot was fired, Mr. Wood grappled with the assassin, when a fearful life and death struggle ensued, in which Jewett attempted to take Mr. Wood's life. Mr. Wood finally overcame Jewett and crushed him to the floor, when the latter placed the pistol at his own head and discharged it. In the excitement Mr. Wood dragged him out of the house by the heels and left him under an apple-tree to die.

Mr. Smith, of Hudson, probed Jewett's wound to the depth of five inches, and says he cannot live. While he had his senses he asked forgiveness for what he had done, and in his wandering state of mind he called for Rev. A. W. Chaffin, now of Lynn, Mass., saying, "I leave myself in your hands." Some years ago Jewett married a Miss Smith, of this city, but the marriage was an unhappy one and they soon separated.

Miss Wood's wound is worse than at first reported. It has been probed to a depth of three inches, and, although she has had senses, her recovery is doubtful.

Double Murder and Robbery in Louisiana.

NEW-IBERIA, La., June 14.—One Lanet, a Frenchman, and Alex. Sauer Colony, a Justice of the Peace, were murdered in their store, five miles from this place, last night, and the store was robbed and burned, by three negroes. A number of citizens have gone in pursuit of the murderers.

The Fulmer Mystery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—There has been no new developments in the Fulmer mystery except that detectives this afternoon traced his whereabouts in the early part of the night preceding the finding of the body, and ascertained that from about the time he left his boarding-house up to the time he was met by an officer at Sixth and Race streets, he had been in the company of a woman in a house at Twelfth and Race streets, and is represented to have then been very much under the influence of liquor.

The coroner's inquest has been adjourned until Tuesday.

Another Trial for Mrs. Clem.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—The Supreme Court has again granted Mrs. Clem, who has twice been convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Young, a new trial. This will be the fifth time.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Salmeron, President of the Cortes—Separation of Church and State—Prospects of the Bourbons.

MADRID, June 14.—During the session of the Cortes last night it was announced from the ministerial benches that the separation of Church and State is part of the programme of the Government.

Señor Nicholas Salmeron has been elected President of the Cortes. He received 176 votes, against 74 for Señor Figueras. Señor Ladus, Minister of Finance, has submitted a proposition to the Cortes for the negotiation of a loan of 300,000,000 reals, and the imposition of new taxes.

Señor Pi y Margall, President of the Council, in the course of a speech delivered last evening in the Cortes, said the Government must pacify the peninsula, in order to discourage disaffection in the Island of Cuba.

At a demonstration in Barcelona, yesterday, the speakers who addressed the assemblage termed the municipality of the city "thieves," and urged vigorous measures for getting rid of the objectionable authorities. The meeting broke up with cries of "Viva la Federacion Social," and "Down with the Municipality."

The majority of the Cortes has appointed a Directing Committee, of which Señor Castelar is chairman.

LONDON, June 14.—It is said the ex-Queen Isabella is about to proceed to Rome for the purpose of conferring with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

BAYONNE, June 14.—The Carlist forces, commanded by Lizarraga and Ollo, with other bands of the insurgents, entered the Spanish province of Biscay to-day.

An engagement between the Carlists and Republicans, in which the former were victorious, has occurred near the town of Ovarsun, province of Guipuzcoa.

Rumored Alliance Between the Supporters of M. Thiers and the Radicals.

LONDON, June 14.—The special correspondent, at Paris, of the London *Hour*, in a dispatch to that paper, says an alliance has been effected between the supporters of ex-President Thiers and the Radicals in the Assembly. M. Thiers is said to have had frequent conferences with M. Gambetta since his retirement from the Presidency of the Republic.

The French Assembly—Inquiry Into the Conduct of one of the Members.

PARIS, June 15.—The Assembly has, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a resolution ratifying the election of M. Ranc as Deputy from Lyons.

The Chamber has also appointed a committee of fifteen to examine into the demand of Gen. Ladmirault for authority to prosecute M. Ranc for acts committed during the reign of the Commune. Thirteen members of the committee are said to be in favor of granting the authority to Gen. Ladmirault, and two are opposed to his demand.

Limited Number of Visitors to the Vienna Exhibition.

LONDON, June 14.—A Vienna dispatch says the number of visitors to the exhibition is far less than was anticipated. The tradespeople and inhabitants are greatly discouraged at the absence of strangers, and the prices of living, which have hitherto deterred persons from visiting the city, have been reduced

Amalgamation of Ocean Cable Companies—Death of a Well-Known London Publisher.

LONDON, June 14.—The resolutions confirming the terms of the amalgamation of the Anglo-American, French and New-York, Newfoundland and London Cable Companies were unanimously passed by the shareholders of the French and Anglo-American companies yesterday.

John Camden Hotten, the well-known publisher and book-seller in this city, died to-day.

The Health of the Emperor William—Death of Von Raumer, the Historian.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Emperor William continues in a weak condition, and he requires absolute quiet, in order to effect a restoration of his health.

BERLIN, June 14.—Frederick Ludwig George von Raumer, the eminent German historian, is dead. He was ninety-two years old.

The Pope's Health Restored.

ROME, June 14.—The Pope has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Railroads to be Sanctioned in China—A Financial Collapse in Japan Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The mail steamship Alaska, from China and Japan, arrived to-night. The English steam-ship Cyphrenes has also arrived from Macao, May 6. The two vessels brought over 2,000 Chinese passengers. The dates from Hong Kong are to the 12th of May.

The *China Mail* comments severely upon the persecution of the Chinese in San Francisco. The same paper reports that there is no epidemic of small-pox in China at the present time. It is stated that the working of coal and iron mines, and the introduction of railroads in China, will soon be sanctioned by the Government at Pekin.

Yokohama dates are to the 22d of May. The Japanese Ministers of Finance have resigned and published a letter setting forth the debt of the Empire at $104,000,000. They say the people are excessively taxed, and that the debt is increasing yearly in consequence of the new schemes of the Government. Possibly the Ministers may receive orders to commit hari kari. The Palace of the Mikado is to be rebuilt according to European plans. An ancient Christian church has been discovered in the interior of Japan. The *Gazette* complains of the dearth of news and declares there is nothing going on. The resigning Ministers say that Japan seems to be going ahead, but is actually lagging behind, and a national financial collapse may happen at any moment; that they clearly see calamity in the future.

Excursion of the Master Car-Builders—Trial of the Westinghouse Brake.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—The excursion party of the Master Car-builders, who have been in convention in Boston, with invited guests numbering 185, including the Executive Committee from New-York, arrived here this noon. During the trip to this city three trials were made in stopping the train with Westinghouse brakes. On the last trial, when the train was running thirty-five miles an hour, it was stopped in twenty-seven seconds in a distance of 690 feet. The party had a collation at the Atlantic House on their arrival, after which a drive about the city took place. At 6 o'clock to-night a grand dinner was served, and the party took the steamer Bristol for New-York.

BOSTON, June 14.—The Master Car-builders' Convention, last night, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, and dissolved: President, J. H. Van Houton, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Vice-President, V. D. Perry, of Hartford, Conn.; Secretary, Leander Gary, of Morrisania, N. Y.; Treasurer, A. Steinback, of Reading, Penn.

The Schuylkill Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Schuylkill regatta took place to-day. The weather was fine, and a large crowd in attendance. The first race was drawn. The second, between four-oared shells, was won by the Vesper Club; time, 14½ minutes. The third, between six-oared gunwale barges, was a very fine contest. The Falcon, of the Pennsylvania Club, won; time, 21 minutes. The fourth, between four-oared gigs, was contested by the Hornet, of the Crescent Club, and Phantom, of the Pennsylvania Club. The former claimed a "foul" and withdrew. The Phantom pursued the course, making it in 20 minutes 4½ seconds.

THE WINDSOR LOCKS MURDERS.

Suicide in Prison of One of the Alleged Perpetrators of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—David Scott, who, with his brother Mitchell Cherest, committed the horrible triple murder at Windsor Locks, in this State, in January, 1872, and was sentenced to State Prison for life, committed suicide at the State Prison this forenoon. The circumstances of the murder were, briefly, these: The brothers stopped at a notorious house of ill-fame on the plains, so called, and while there, robbery being their object, it is supposed, killed Timothy Billings, keeper of the place; Delia, his wife, and Julia Hayes, an inmate. The weapon used was a gun-barrel. The murderers escaped, and were subsequently found in Vanwert, Ohio, and brought back. The testimony against them was entirely circumstantial, but convincing. Scott was twenty-four years old, and Cherest eighteen. Neither could read nor write. They protested their innocence, and have since adhered to it. Since they have been in prison they have behaved well. Scott has appeared at times much cast down, and in January last threatened indirectly to kill himself, and the warden had a careful watch kept over him, but he soon became cheerful again, and has given the keepers no anxiety since. On Sunday last Warden Batelle had a conversation with him, during which he spoke of his innocence, and was very anxious to know if there was any chance of his ever getting out. Yesterday he complained of a lameness in his wrist, and the prison physician advised that he remain in his cell to-day. At 9 o'clock this forenoon the warden saw him, and he said he thought he should go to the workshop this afternoon. He was then lying on his bunk, and when the warden first arrived his head was buried in the covering. Half an hour later one of the keepers saw him and spoke with him. At 10:45 another keeper found he had hanged himself. An alarm was given, and his cell door opened. He had hemp cord, and tied it to one of the bars low down, so that his neck was not more than four feet from the floor. The cord was cut suddenly, and the body fell cutting on the stone pavement a deep gash in the head. He had been hanging probably fifteen minutes, and was quite dead, his face having turned black. Upon stripping the body to place it in a coffin, it was discovered that a recent attempt had been made to commit suicide by stabbing in the arm. The warden notified the brother this afternoon of the act, and had him placed in the comfortable quarters of the hospital that he might better bear his grief, but he did not show any marked symptoms of anguish. A reporter saw him this evening and he said that he should be lonely now that his brother was gone; that neither of them should have been imprisoned, because they were innocent of the crime imputed to them. "This is not the first time," he said, "that David tried to kill himself. He tried it when in jail, and took strychnine; and I told him that he was foolish." A jury of inquest found a verdict of death by hanging, and the body will be sent to Feeding Hills, Mass., where the parents of the boys reside.

THE MODOCS.

Search for the Murderers of the Modoc Prisoners—Gen. Davis' Reported Conversation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Photographs have been taken of Capt. Jack and the whole of his band of warriors.

Gen. Davis has sent a party of men to hunt for and arrest the persons guilty of the massacre of the Modoc prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The reported conversation of Gen. Davis with the representative of the *Bulletin* is unquestionably correct. The War Department did not believe the report that Gen. Davis had engaged Modocs to fight against Modocs, and had gone on a scout with them, but events proved the correctness of the account. Gen. Davis had prepared timbers for the scaffolds on which to hang the Modocs, and only the orders from Washington prevented the execution of his plans.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Sauk Centre, Minn., on Thursday, burned Alex Moore's flouring-mill. Loss, $12,000.

Two-thirds of the village of Maxwell, Ont., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is heavy.

A fire broke out in Chicago yesterday morning in the furniture manufactory of C. C. Holter & Co., Nos. 51 and 53 North Wells-street. The entire building with the contents was destroyed. The loss on the building, which was a wooden structure, is about $3,000. The loss on the stock is $18,000 to $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,500, but in what companies cannot be ascertained at present as the papers of the firm are in the safe in the ruins. There is believed, however, to be $1,000 each on the Brewers', Milwaukee, North Missouri, Allemania, Pennsylvania, Lycoming, and Girard Insurance Companies.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Three squares in the business portion of Navasota, Texas, were burned yesterday.

Gov. Dix and family have arrived at Saratoga and taken apartments at the Grand Hotel for the season.

Gov. Dix has signed the Supply bill, and also the New-York Supplemental Charter and New-York Deficiency bills.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, was in Newburg, yesterday, visiting his relatives. He returned to West Point in the evening.

A man, name unknown, a notorious horse-thief, while playing the rôle of officer, was shot and killed in Pope County on Wednesday.

Mrs. Beriah Hunt, of Randolph, Mass., died Friday night, aged one hundred and four years. She retained her memory to the last.

Thomas Menan was seriously and perhaps fatally crushed, yesterday morning, in the freight-yard of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, at Worcester.

Charles Weymouth, a teamster, aged thirty years, fell under the wheels of his heavily-loaded wagon in Charlestown, Friday, and was instantly killed.

Edward Brown, aged thirty-three years, an employe of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, died at Lowell, yesterday, from injuries received on Wednesday.

During a dispute over a game of cards last night, in Baltimore, Charles Scott, colored, cut Thos. Rosbrey, colored, in the abdomen with a knife. Scott has been arrested.

The June races commenced at Cusco, Iowa, yesterday. The first race was a running race of one mile, and was won by Alice Ward, Ole Johnson being second. Time—1:50.

A three-masted schooner named Stephen Devol was launched at Bath, Me., yesterday afternoon. She is 750 tons burden and is the largest schooner ever built here. She is owned by parties in Fall River.

George Furbish, of Bowdoinham, was severely injured last Wednesday by the bursting of an emery-wheel in Colby, Chaney & Smith's sash and blind factory, at Brunswick, Me., and died yesterday. He leaves a wife and children.

A large meeting of farmers and laboring men was held at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday. Several addresses were made, and resolutions condemning the "salary grab," railroad monopolies, and moneyed aristocracy were unanimously adopted.

Judge Fancher, of New-York, was yesterday hearing an argument in Newburg, N. Y., in the case of Simmons against Benjamin Wood, involving the Kentucky lotteries. Prominent sporting men from New-York were in attendance.

President Grant has accepted the invitation of Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, to participate on the 4th of July in the ceremonies attending the transfer of the grounds in Fairmount Park to the commission for the exhibition in 1876.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

News from the Interior—Continued Fighting—Matters in Santiago—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 5, 1873.

Fighting continues with unremitting vigor in the interior, the Spaniards forcing the fighting, so as to do as much harm as possible to the insurgents before the rainy season sets in, and make the roads impassable. The Camaguey or Central Department insurgents, who, it was supposed, would be entirely crushed by the death of Agramonte, are as active as ever, and the troops are kept decidedly busy. The insurgents hover about Puerto Principe, while in the town itself but little attention is paid to the war, balls being of frequent occurrence, where Spaniards and Rebs mingle. The troops, capturing an insurgent camp, found several bills of lading of merchandise shipped by Havana Spaniards to Puerto Principe Spaniards. The question is, how did these documents get there, and did the insurgents receive the goods with the bill of lading? The bulk of the fighting is done in the jurisdictions of Manzanillo and Bayamo. According to Spanish reports, a fight occurred between two Spanish battalions (1,600 men) and 1,000 insurgents in the Guirimabo Mountains, the Cubans losing thirty-two killed and the Spani

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AT THE GATE.

Outside the open gate a spirit stood.
One called: "Come in." Then he: "Ah, if I could!
For there within 'tis light and glorious,
But here all cold and darkness dwell with us."
"Then," said the other, "Come. The gate is wide."
But he: "I wait two angels who must guide.
I cannot come unto Thee without these:
Repentance first, and Faith Thy face that sees.
I weep and call; they do not hear my voice;
I never shall within the gate rejoice."
"O heart now wise!" the Voice did answer him.
"I reign o'er all the hosts of Seraphim.
Are not these Angels also in My Hand?
If they come not to thee 'tis my command.
The darkness chills thee, tumult vexes thee,
Are angels more than I? Come in, to Me."
Then in the dark and restlessness and woe
That spirit rose and through the gate did go,
Trembling because no angel walked before,
Yet by the Voice drawn onward evermore.
So came he weeping where the glory shone,
And fell down, crying, "Lord, I come alone."
"And it was thee I called," the Voice replied,
"Be welcome." Then Love rose, a mighty tide
That swept all else away. Speech found no place
But Silence, rapt, gazed up unto that Face;
Nor saw two Angels from the radiance glide,
And take their place for ever at his side.
—*G. E. Mcredith.*

LOVE CONQUERS ALL.

FROM THE FRENCH OF BALZAC.

About the commencement of the thirteenth century there lived in the City of Paris a goldsmith, who, having come originally from Tours, was called the Tourangean, though his true name was Anselm. In consequence of his great honesty and his unrivaled skill as a jeweler, he became not only a proud burgess of the city, but was admitted as a retainer of the King, whose protection he purchased—as was the custom in those days. He built himself a fine stone house, near the Church of Saint Eloi, in the Street St. Denis, where his forge was well known by all the admirers of fine jewelry. But, though beloved by the King, patronised by the noblesse, at peace with the clergy, and with a chest firmly secured with a lock of his own contriving, which said chest was well lined with gold and silver crowns, Anselm remained a bachelor, nor had his heart ever fluttered with the delicious throbs of love. This was, perhaps, because of his early poverty; because when he came up to Paris he was as poor as Job, and, also, it might be from the character of the man, (for he was like the metals he worked in, determined and set in his purposes, like his own anvil, and downright as his own hammer.) Also, he was timid, retiring, and filled full of poetic imaginings which, instead of being rendered into distiches and hemistitches, appeared in the chasing and chiselings of his jewels. The ardor of his nature found vent in constant labor. In the old days of his poverty, when he was a simple workman, he labored from morning to night. As a master, he labored still with the same vigor, seeking new secrets, acquiring fresh skill, and inquiring after new inventions of every kind. The good folks who passed through the Street St. Denis after nightfall, the revelers or the thieves who made the dark hours hideous in those days, saw perpetually the light of a lamp streaming through the cross-shaped loop-holes of the goldsmith's house, and the good master Anselm working away, tapping, hammering, filing, chiseling, engraving, burnishing, all by himself, doors closed, ears open. Misery is the mother of labor, and labor is the mother of wealth. Hear this, ye swells of Broadway, who burn the candle at both ends and light your cigars with greenbacks. If ever ideas of love, if desire of beauty at any time entered into the head of the Tourangean, they were soon translated into delicate engravings, little golden figures, fine forms of silver-ware, with which he delighted the connoisseurs of the Court. Add to this that Anselm was very naive and simple, fearing God first, then robbers, next the great lords, and tumults and seditions especially. His art was the one thing of his life, and any other thought was quickly repressed. Because of his isolation and his natural timidity, the priests and the men at arms did not think him very wise because he spoke little, and when he did speak his voice was low and sweet like a woman's. But he had an annoying way when he addressed any one of looking at him as if he was far away, being indeed generally abstracted by considerations of his art. He knew no Latin, but his mother French he spoke correctly. He had learned among the quick wits of Paris to walk straight, to measure his expenses by his incomings, not to turn the grindstone to sharpen other people's axes; not to tell everybody what he was doing, and to do what he said; to keep his troubles to himself, also his money; not to stand gazing at the clouds in the streets, and to sell his jewels for more than they cost him. The strict observance of these wise maxims had given the goldsmith so much practical wisdom that he had amassed a competency, and could live at his ease. Many a man, admiring his wealth, and his popularity, and his skill, would say, on seeing him at his work-table, "By my soul, I would like to be that goldsmith, even if I had to live in the gutter first for a year." But it would have cost as little to have wished to be King of France, and would have profited as much, seeing that the Tourangean was one of ten thousand. For his arms were marvels of strength—so square, so nervous, so muscular. When he closed his fists, the strongest comrade in his shop, aided by any implement, could not have made him open his hands. Isolated as an oyster, with the strength of a bear, the appetite of a wolf, and the digestion of an ostrich, with the outward imperturbability of a rhinoceros, and with shoulders strong enough to relieve Atlas of his load, he was the perfect image of a perfect man.

With all these perfections, how came it about that the house of the goldsmith remained without a mistress? This is what the critics asked. But did these wise gentlemen consider what it is to love? Not at all. The trade of a lover is not one suitable for a busy man. He must come and go, listen, watch, be silent, talk, hide himself in a corner, swell out like a peacock, agree, disagree, argue, count the spots of dust dancing in a sunbeam, seek for flowers under the snow, repeat sonnets to the moon, stroke the cat's back, give dainty morsels to the household dog, salute the friends of the family, inquire after her aunt's gout or catarrh, or rheumatism; say "You are looking well this morning;" must please all the relatives, must not tread on anybody's corns, nor break the glasses; must be able to say sweet nothings, be lavish in praise—"How good this is;" and again, "Really, Madame, you look exquisite in that dress." And all these things have to be done and re-done, and done again in a thousand different fashions. Then the lover must be clean-shaved, dressed in the height of the fashion, wear fine linen and metaphorical purple; be ready of tongue, quick of hand, slow to anger, enduring all misadventures with a pleasant smile, burying deep in his heart all rages and cholers, holding his nature in a tight leash. He must make nice little presents to the mother, also to the sister, also to the maiden aunts, also to the waiting-maid, also to Bob, the groom; also to Joe, who waits at table and opens the door, and who carries bouquets and slips an occasional letter. And do all this, do it well for a year, and if you slip up on a single occasion, good-bye to your lily-love. All is over with you, or has to be begun again.

Therefore, the goldsmith, working always at his table surrounded by the trophies of his art, blowing his bellows, heating his silver, burnishing his gold, had no time to make love, or waste his time dancing attendance upon a proud woman, and cudgelling his brains to respond to her fantasies. But the Tourangean was too much of an artist not to observe the beauty of the ladies of the Court and the bourgeoisie who came to bargain with him for his trinkets. Often when some lady of resplendent charms would have coaxed him to lay aside some important work that he had in hand to finish for her some toy that she wanted for her birthday, or some such foolery, Anselm would return to the Rue St. Denis full of reveries like a poet, more desperate than a nestless cuckoo, and would say to himself, "I must get a wife. She would sweep the house, would keep the dishes clean, would fold up the linen, would mend my clothes, would sing like a linnet through the house, would torment me to make her such and such things, would want things changed to suit her fancy, would say to me, as they say to their husbands when they want a bracelet, or a chain, 'Now, my darling, look at me with it on. Don't I look charming?' And every one in the neighborhood who looked at my wife would think of me, and would say, 'There is a happy man.'" Then the Tourangean would go on building castles in the air, would get married, provide magnificent feasts, bring home his wife, would clothe her superbly, give her a chain of fine gold; would make her the complete mistress of the household; would give her for her special chamber the great room above, and would put in it windows of glass, and fine grass matting on the floor, with tapestry on the walls, and a wonderful clothes-press, and an immense bedstead with twisted columns for the posts, with curtains of price; then would buy many handsome mirrors which would multiply the beautiful form and face that he loved so dearly. So fast would the good man's imagination run that before he got to his forge he was in fancy, the father of a dozen children, the eldest girl already marriageable, and the eldest boy a famous goldsmith. Arrived at home, these visions would disappear with every stroke of his hammers; his ardent imaginings, however, would find vent in his workings, and would appear in fantastic designs of beautiful virgins walking in woods, or in groups of children playing with monsters of the sea and land. The seigneurs who purchased his imaginings little knew how many lost wives and children went to these pieces of jewelry.

Up to his forty-first year the goldsmith remained a virgin heart ignorant of love. One Sabbath day, wandering along the left bank of the Seine, with his head full of dreams of marriage, he came unwittingly into the meadow land, which has since been called Pré aux clercs, but which at that time was part of the fair domains of the Abbey of St. Germain. Walking through this meadow he stumbled suddenly upon a poor girl holding by an old rope a poor thin cow, who browsed upon the herbage close to the pathway. Seeing a handsome, well-dressed gentleman approaching her, she saluted him, saying, "God save you, Monseigneur." Her voice was so full of sweetness, so musical, and so friendly that Anselm felt his soul vanquished by the sound, and immediately fell in love with the girl, being, as he was, possessed with thoughts of marriage at that very time. Nevertheless, he passed her without speaking, being timid to the last degree with women, and it was not until he had gone by at least a bow-shot that he reflected that a master goldsmith, king's retainer, and burgess of Paris might make his bow to any fair lady if he felt like it. Having mustered up courage, he wheeled sharp round, and came back to the girl, who still held her cow by the cord.

"Ah, my little one," said he, "you must be very poor if you work on God's day. Are you not afraid of being put in prison?"

"Monseigneur," replied the girl, casting down her eyelids, "I have nothing to fear, because I belong to the Abbey there. The Lord Abbot has given us leave to graze the cow after vespers."

"Do you love your cow better than your soul's safety, my girl?"

"Ah, Monseigneur, this poor beast is truly the half of our poor life."

"I wonder, my dear, to see you so poor and so ragged, all in tatters, and with naked feet in the fields on a Sunday, seeing that you are so beautiful. Have none of the young men of the city talked of marriage to you?"

"Ah, no, Sir. I belong to the Abbey," said she, showing to the goldsmith a bracelet on her left arm not unlike that worn by cattle, but without a bell. And she smiled sadly at Anselm, who became quite melancholy with sympathy for her sadness.

"Why, what is all this?" he resumed, touching the bracelet where the arms of the Abbey were clearly engraved, but which he pretended not to understand.

"Monseigneur, I am the daughter of a slave. So, whoever will marry me will become a serf, were he a burgess of Paris, and would belong, body and goods, to the Abbey; and on account of this I am abandoned by every one—deserted and desolate, like a beast of the field. But that which grieves me most," said she, shedding a few warm tears, "some day, when it pleases the Lord Abbot, I shall be married to another serf. Even if I were less homely than I am, no young man would look on me a second time, after he had seen this," touching her bracelet, "for the most amorous would flee from me as from the black death."

So saying, she sighed from the bottom of her heart, and gave a little pull upon the rope, to make the cow follow her.

"And how old are you?" said Anselm.

"I don't know, Monseigneur, but the Father Abbot has it in the registry."

This terrible misery touched the heart of the good man, who himself had eaten the bread of misfortune, and knew how bitter it was. But this was a depth of misery that he had never dreamed of. He walked by the side of the young girl, and they went toward the Seine in complete silence. Anselm gazed fixedly at his young companion, and his artist's eye noted her beautiful features, her queenly form, the delicate rounding of her arms, and the beauty of her bare feet, which, though covered with dust, were small enough for the slipper of Cinderella. Her head was small and gracefully posed upon a perfect neck, all but the upper part being modestly covered by her frock of villainous material. His veins seemed filled with love, instead of blood, and his heart came leaping into his throat. He tried to speak, but his love and timidity were so great that it was difficulty he could articulate.

"You have a fine cow," said he.

"Would you like a little milk?" she replied. "It is so hot at the end of May, and you have had a long walk from the city."

In truth, the sky was pure cerulean, without a cloud, and the sun burned worse than the heat of a forge. The air trembled with love and youth, and the gracious aspect of Nature came to the heart of Anselm with a hitherto undreamed-of significance. This ingenuous offer without hope of profit, and the modesty of gesture with which the poor girl turned to make it, quite overcame the goldsmith, who longed to have the power to make her Queen of France at that moment, so that not only her master the Abbot, but all France should be at her feet.

"No, my darling, I am not thirsty. That is, I do not care for any milk but I care greatly for you, and I would like to gain you your freedom."

"It cannot be, and I shall live and die belonging to the Abbey. We have lived so for a long time, from father to son, from mother to daughter. Like my ancestors, I shall pass my days on these lands, and my children will after me, for the Abbot will never permit me to remain single."

"What," said the Tourangean, "do you mean to say that no gallant has been tempted by your sweet eyes to buy your liberty? I bought mine of the King."

"Ah, it would cost too much. And so those who see me once never seek me again."

"And did you never think of going to some other country on horseback behind some brave gentleman?"

"Oh yes, Monseigneur; but if I were taken, I should be hung at the very least, and my lover, were he even a great lord, would lose more than one estate, perhaps all his possessions. And I am not worth so much. And then the Abbey has long arms, longer to reach than my feet would be quick to get away. And besides, I desire to live in humble obedience to God, who has placed me in this state of life."

"What does your father do?"

"He works among the vines in the gardens and vineyards of the Abbey."

"And your mother?"

"She does the washing."

"And what is your name?"

"I have no name, my dear lord. My father was baptized Etienne, my mother is La Etienne, and I am the little Tiennette at your service."

"My darling," said the goldsmith, "no woman did ever please me as you have done, and I am sure that you have a heart full of all nobleness. And seeing that you presented yourself to my eyes at the very moment when I resolved to marry I, take it to be an omen from heaven. If, therefore, I am not displeasing to you, I pray you to take me for your friend and husband."

These words were uttered with so grave an accent, and so impressive a manner, that Tiennette wept.

"No, Monseigneur," she replied, "I shall cause you a thousand sorrows, and shall be your misfortune. Let it pass. I'm a poor serf girl. You have said enough."

"Ho," said Anselm, "have I? You don't know me my girl, nor with what sort of a man you deal."

Then joining his hands together, and raising his eyes to heaven, he spoke out.

"I make a solemn vow to the Sieur Saint Eloi, whose pity protects the craft of goldsmiths, to make two niches of silver, and to adorn them with my finest workmanship. One shall be for a statue of the Holy Virgin, if she will intercede for the liberty of this my dear wife, and the other for my patron St. Eloi if I have good success in this enterprise of the enfranchisement of Tiennette, female serf, here present, to which I devote myself, goods and body. And I swear by my hopes of eternal happiness to persevere with courage in this affair, to spend every doit of what I possess, and to relinquish it only with my life. And now God has heard my vow, and you, little one, also," said he, turning to the young girl.

"Oh, my lord, my dear lord; oh, my cow is running away," cried she, throwing herself on her knees before Anselm. "I will love you all my life, only take back your vow."

"Let us go and catch the cow," replied the goldsmith, raising her up, but without daring to kiss her, though the young girl already loved him passionately.

And so the goldsmith ran after the cow, who was soon caught and held by the horns, for he was so full of joy that for two pins he would have tossed it up in the air, so strong he felt.

"Good bye, my darling. If you come into Paris don't fail to come to my house, near the Church of St. Eloi. I am called Master Anselm, and am the goldsmith of the King's Majesty. Promise me to be in this field next God's day; don't fail to come, though the sky should rain javelins."

"Yes, good and dear Sir. To come I would leap all the hedges, and wish I may be yours without causing any hurt to you, even if it were at the expense of my future happiness. And I will pray God for you with all my strength, waiting for our next meeting."

Anselm departed toward the town, going right on, never looking backward, nor to the right, nor yet to the left, as a man walks who is set in his purpose, and Tiennette watched him going, fixed like a stone image of some saint, never stirring from her position until she could see him no more; and long after the burgess was far out of sight, she strained her eyes. There she remained until nightfall, lost in reflection, hardly knowing if all that had been was not a dream. Then she went back to the wretched pen which was her home, and was soundly beaten for being late; but did not feel the blows, being full of love for Anselm. As for him, he lost the power of working, could neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep. If he shut his eyes, he saw Tiennette; if he took up his tools, Tiennette floated on the silver plates, and hindered him from working; if he blew up his forge, he saw her lovely form in the red glow of the fires. She was part of his life—never to be lost, never to break away. Feeling this, he shut up his forge and took the road to St. Germain, to speak to the Lord Abbot about Tiennette. But on the way he prudently determined to place himself under the protection of some courtier; and, retiring to the Court, sought out the Chamberlain of the King, who highly esteemed him on account of some work which he had made for his lady-love. The Chamberlain at once promised his assistance, ordered his men to saddle his steed and a hackney for the goldsmith, and they rode together to the Abbey of Saint Germain. The Abbot of those days was the Lord Hugo de Senecterre, who was very old, being ninety-three years of age. When they were ushered into the Abbot's guest chamber, the Chamberlain, in a pleasant way, begged the Lord Hugo to grant him something which would be very agreeable to him. The Abbot, shaking his head, replied that the canons of the Church strictly inhibited any such blind engagements of one's word.

Said the Chamberlain: "Dear father, this good man you see here is the goldsmith of the Court, who has fallen desperately in love with a young girl, a daughter of a serf belonging to the Abbey. And I ask of you, if ever you hope to have your dearest wish granted, to free that young girl."

"Who is she?" demanded the Abbot of Anselm.

"She is called Tiennette," said he timidly.

"Ho, ho," laughed the good old Hugo. "The bait has brought us a fine fish. This is a grave matter, and I cannot determine it alone."

"I know well enough, good father, what you mean by that," said the Chamberlain, knitting his brows with disappointment.

"*Beau, Sire,*" replied the Abbe, "do you know the girl?"

So saying, he ordered Tiennette to be brought in, telling his Secretary to clothe her in fine dresses and to make her as brave as he could. In the meanwhile the Chamberlain drew the Tourangean apart and advised him to give up his whim, seeing that it was like to cost him dear. There were many young girls even of noble birth who would gladly marry him, whereas the monks would make him pay a round sum for Tiennette.

"I am satisfied," said the goldsmith. "I have laid up a few crowns."

"Well," replied the Chamberlain "you will want them. I know the monks. With them money is all in all."

"Monseigneur," said the goldsmith, turning to the Abbot, and speaking very softly but very resolutely too, "you represent here on earth the goodness and the mercy of God, who shows himself so full of pity toward us, and is so gracious to our miseries. If you will add me in espousing this girl in lawful marriage, so that my children may be free, I will not only pray for you every night and every morning, but I will make for you a pix for the holy Eucharist, which casket shall be so elaborately worked, so rich in precious stones and sculptured with figures of winged angels, that there shall be nothing like it in Christendom, and it shall remain a unique and lovely thing to rejoice your eyes and to be the glory of your altar, so that not only the townspeople, but strangers and lords of far countries, shall run to see it, so magnificent shall it be."

"My son," replied the Abbot, "surely you lose your senses. If you are resolved to have this girl for your lawful wife, then you and all that is yours will belong to the Chapter of the Abbey."

"Oh, my Lord Abbot, though I have lost my senses over this poor girl, and am more touched even with her misery and Christian spirit than I am with the perfections of her body, yet am I still more astonished at your hardness of heart, and this I say knowing my fate to be within your hands. Yes, Lord, I know the law. But, if my goods fall into your domain, if I become a serf, if I lose my house and my rank as free burgess, know," said he, with hot tears of indignation bursting from his eyes, "that you cannot have the best part of me. Here," striking his forehead, "here is that which I have won by painful labor and long study; and here lives that of which no one, excepting God, can be lord and master save myself. And the whole wealth of your Abbey cannot repay to the world what it will lose when you have silenced this. You will have my body, my wife, my children, but you cannot have my art, for not even tortures shall induce me to give it you. Know you that I am stronger than the hardest iron, and more patient than suffering itself."

So saying, the goldsmith, maddened by the calm, self-satisfied look of the Abbot, who seemed resolved to have his crowns for the Abbey, struck, with his clenched fist, on an oaken chair and shattered it into a hundred pieces, as if it had been broken by an iron mace.

"See there, great Lord, what sort of servant you will have, that from a maker of divine things you will degrade into a beast of burden."

"My son," replied the Abbot, "you are doubly wrong, in that you have broken my chair and judged my soul in error. This girl belongs to the Abbey, not to me. I am but the faithful guardian of the rights and usages of this glorious Monastery, and though I should give to your wife the power to bear free-born children, yet must I account to God and to the Abbey. Since there has been here an altar, monks, and serfs, *id est*, from time whereof the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary, such a case has never happened where a free burgess has become the property of the Abbey by marrying with a serf-girl. Hence it is my duty to exercise this right, and to make use of it, otherwise it would become lost and would fall into desuetude, which would be the cause of a thousand troubles. And that this should not be is of a greater advantage to the State and to the Abbey than your caskets, beautiful as they are, seeing that from our treasury we can purchase these things, whereas no money can buy established laws and customs. And for the truth of this I call as a witness Monseigneur, the Chamberlain of the King, who knows what infinite pains our Sire takes every day to battle for the establishment of his ordinances."

"That bit is to stop my mouth," grumbled the Chamberlain.

The goldsmith, who was not much of a lawyer, remained thoughtful. Then came in Tiennette, clean and bright, her hair neatly dressed, having on a robe of white merino, with a lavender-colored girdle, and her pretty feet clad in white stockings with delightful little shoes. And she looked so royally beautiful, and had so noble a carriage, that the goldsmith was petrified with ecstacy. Judge that the pair exchanged more than one loving glance. The Chamberlain, who had never seen so noble a creature, thought the signt was too dangerous for the poor goldsmith, so he galloped him back to Paris as fast as the hackney could carry him. And before parting he advised him to think long before he went on with this affair, seeing that the monks were resolute to use Tiennette as a bait to catch some good fish. And, in truth, the Chapter sent him word that he could marry Tiennette if he could resolve to give up to them his house and goods, and confess himself and his children to become slaves; also that the Abbot, by special act of kindness, would allow him to live in his house on condition of bonding over to the Abbey an inventory of his goods and furniture, and paying rent, and coming every year to live for one entire week in a hut belonging to the domain as an act of seridom. The poor goldsmith saw clearly that this was the final decision of the Abbot and Chapter, and began to despair. Sometimes he thought of raising a mob in the streets and setting fire to the Monastery, sometimes of inveigling the Abbot into some secret place where he could torture him into signing an act of enfranchisement for Tiennette; sometimes of one thing, sometimes of another; but the idea on which he finally settled was to carry off the girl and go with her to some foreign country where they might marry in peace and be as happy as the day was long. For he thought that once well out of the land, the King and his friends among the Grand Seigneurs might succeed in softening the monks and making them hear reason. So he made his preparations accordingly, but found on going next Sunday to the meadow that he had reckoned without his Abbot, for he not only did not see Tiennette, but learned that she was kept in the strictest seclusion within the walls of the Convent. Then Anselm's heart was so cast down that he began to complain openly and loudly of the cruelty of the monks. And the thing reached the ears of the King himself, who in open court remonstrated with the old Abbot, asking him to yield to the great love of his goldsmith, and give an example of Christian charity.

"I will tell you why not, Sire," replied the priest. "All laws, rights, and privileges are connected together like the rings of the chain mail which your Majesty wears. If one link breaks the whole gives way. Now, if this girl should be taken from us against our will, and if the custom of the land should not be observed, soon the subjects of your Majesty would take your royal crown, and in every place great seditions would burst forth against paying rates and taxes which make the people groan."

This silenced the King. And now nothing else was talked of in Paris save this adventure of the Tourangean. Every one felt interested in the affair and bets were made in every quarter about the result. The lords wagered that Anselm would give up, but the ladies of the Court wagered the contrary, and came in crowds to purchase trinkets, and to see the man. Anselm having complained to some of them that the monks prevented him from seeing his dearly-beloved girl, the thing was told to the Queen, who considered it an act of detestable cruelty. And she sent her royal order to the Lord Abbot that Master Anselm, her jeweler, should be permitted to see Tiennette, whereupon the monks arranged that he might come every day to the *parloir* of the Monastery, where Tiennette would meet him under the supervision of an old monk. And every day she came dressed in greater magnificence, so that her beauty was set forth most admirably. The two lovers were not permitted to even touch each other's hands and had for sole consolation the joy of seeing and speaking to each other, but every day their love increased. At last Tiennette came with a smiling face, and said to her lover, "My dearest lord, I think I have found a way out of our troubles. I have learned from the ecclesiastical judge, Father Jehan, who is also the Sub-Prior, and kinder than the rest, that as you were not born a serf of the domain of Saint Germain, and only become so by accession, your state of serfdom will cease with the cause of accession. Now, my lord and lover, if you will lose your lands and goods for me, I will willingly lose my life for you. Marry me, and we will be happy as the day is long together, and when I find myself about to be a mother I will kill myself. Then you will become free again in spite of the wicked monks, because it is the law, and also because the King is your friend. And I am sure that God will pardon me this suicide, seeing that I do it to deliver from slavery my lord and husband, whom I love dearer than life." Having said this with much animation and many smiles, though the tears glittered in her fair eyes, she stretched out her arms lovingly to the poor goldsmith, from whom she was separated by an iron grating, as is the fashion in the *parloir* of monasteries.

"Dearest Tiennette," cried the goldsmith, "it is finished. The trouble in my mind is over. I am now resolved. I will become a serf, and you shall live to be my happiness as long as I live, if it be God's will. In your sweet companionship, my Tiennette, the heaviest chains will seem light and pleasant, and it will matter little to me if I cannot call a single farthing my own, when I am lord of all the riches of your heart. I place my trust in the Sieur St. Eloi, who will surely succor us in our troubles, and will deliver us from evil. I will go straight to the scrivener and have him draw up the contracts and writings. And consider, after all, dearest flower of my life, that you will be finely dressed, well lodged, and cared for like a queen during your life, since the Lord Abbot leaves us the enjoyment of my property."

Tiennette, in a tempest of tears and smiles, fought against this decision, and declared that she would rather die than reduce to serfdom a free man, and much more a free man whom she entirely loved because of the gracious words which he had said to her in the meadow, when they first met. But Anselm spoke so tenderly to her, and told her that his happiness was bound up in her companionship, and that if she died he would certainly follow her to the tomb, with a thousand loving expressions, that she consented to the marriage, thinking in her own heart that she could always kill herself if she wanted to. When this thing was known in Paris, that the great goldsmith had given up lands and liberty for the sake of his love, every one wished to see him, and every lady, who could get the money, bought a trinket, that she might talk with him and applaud him for being so true in love. When the day approached that was to unite him to Tiennette and to slavery, Anselm melted all his gold into a royal crown, which he ornamented with all his pearls and diamonds, and brought it secretly to the Queen, saying, "Your Majesty, I do not know what will happen to me to-morrow; everything within my house will be inventoried and held by the accursed monks, who have shown me no pity. Deign, then, to accept this. It is a feeble expression of thanks for the joy of seeing my beloved, which I owe to your goodness. I do not know what will happen next. But if a day should come when my children shall be free I have sure confidence in your queenly generosity."

"Well said, good man," said the King. "Some day the Abbey will have need of my aid, and I will not forget this."

The wedding of Tiennette was a sight to see. The Abbey was crowded. The Queen herself gave her the wedding robes, and the King, by letters-patent, granted her a special privilege to wear golden ear-rings, which was forbidden to serfs by the sumptuary laws of that time. The Abbot Hugo pronounced the benediction, and the handsome pair left the Abbey for the lodging of Anselm—now become a serf. The poor husband had forged himself a silver bracelet, which he wore on his left arm, showing that he was a serf of the domain of the Abbey of St. Germain. And as they passed, the people formed a double line along the street, and shouted "*Noel! Noel!*" as if he had been a new King. When he arrived at his door he found the irons which supported his sign had been decorated with green boughs and knots of blue ribbon, and all the principal inhabitants of the quarter were there to wish him joy, and to serenade him with a band of music, and they all cried out to him, "You will always be a noble man, Master Anselm, in spite of the monks."

They passed the honeymoon in the greatest happiness. Tiennette was delighted with her fine house, and with the kindness of the great ladies who came to buy jewels, and had all of them a pleasant word for herself and husband. At the end of the month, who should come in great pomp but the old Abbot, Hugo de Senecterre, their lord and master, who, entering into the house that no longer belonged to the goldsmith, but to the Chapter, said to the two spouses: "My children, you are free, and quit of all manorial power; and I must tell you that at the very first I was greatly moved at the love which united you together, and so, I was resolved, when the rights of the Abbey had been firmly recognized, to make you entirely happy. And this act of manumission shall cost you nothing. And Anselm's house, land and goods are all his again, seeing that he had such confidence in the mercy of God." So saying, he gave them both a little slap on the cheek, which was the rite of manumission, in receiving which they fell at his feet, kissing his hands and weeping for joy. And the news spreading like wildfire through the neighborhood, everybody turned out to bless and thank the Abbot. And on his return to the Abbey, Anselm held the bridle of his mare as far as the gate of Bussy. On the road he scattered silver crowns among the maimed, the halt, and the blind, crying: "Largesse! Largesse to God! God save and bless the Abbot! Long live the good Lord Hugo!" And when he returned to his own house he made a new nuptial feast, which lasted a whole week.

This fond couple lived together long and happily and had a numerous family who settled in Touraine and became of the noblesse. Nor did Anselm forget his vow, for on the first anniversary of his wedding day he brought to the Abbey of St. Germain the two niches of silver which he had vowed. These two treasures were placed on the chief altar of the church, and were esteemed the most valuable things in the possession of the Abbey. Strangers came far and near to see them, and the story of the loves of the Tourangean and the lovely Tiennette was spread over all France.

The moral of this history is that love conquers all things—even the prejudices and the covetousness of monks.

RODOLPHE E. GARCZYNSKI.

SNAKE-CHARMING.—The most charming snake-charmer is Mrs. M., whom an inquirer "not very much afraid of snakes," has been kindly allowed to interview. Mr. M., who received the visitor, after remarks upon the weather, produced out of a cupboard a large boa constrictor, a python, and several small snakes, which at once made themselves at home on the writing-table among pens, ink, and books. Interviewer was a good deal startled when the two large snakes coiled round and round Mr. M., and began to notice himself with their bright eyes and forked tongues. Mr. M. then went to call Mrs. M., leaving him alone with the boa deposited on an arm-chair. He felt queer when the animal began gradually to come near him, to improve their tête-à-tête, but was soon relieved by the entrance of his hosts, followed by two little children, charming and charmers also. The lady and the children went at once to the boa, and, calling it by the most endearing names, allowed it to twine itself most gracefully round about them. This boa constrictor, as thick round as a small tree, twined playfully round the lady's waist and neck, forming a kind of turban round her head, and expecting to be petted and made much of like a kitten. The children over and over again took its head in their hands, and kissed its mouth, pushing aside its forked tongue in doing so. "Every one to his taste," as the old man said when he kissed his cow. The animal seemed much pleased, but kept continually turning its head toward interviewer, until he allowed it for a moment to nestle its head up his sleeve. This splendid serpent coiled all round Mrs. M. while she moved about the room, and when she stood up to pour out coffee. He seemed to adjust his weight so nicely, and every coil with its beautiful markings was relieved by the lady's black velvet dress.

About a year ago Mr. and Mrs. M. were away for six weeks, and left the boa in charge of a keeper at the Zoo. The poor reptile moped, slept, and refused to be comforted; but when his master and mistress appeared, he sprang upon them with delight, coiling himself round them, and showing every symptom of intense delight. The children are devoted to their "darling Cleo," as they call the snake, and smiled when interviewer asked if they were ever frightened of it.—*All the Year Round.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF GEORGE ELIOT.—Endeavoring to indicate the most salient features of this remarkable writer's spirit or genius, undoubtedly one of the prominent abiding impressions left upon us is her sadness. She is touched with a profound sorrow for the whole human race; she individualizes humanity and declares it to be miserable and unhappy. Her books are almost over-weighted with sadness. This is one of those psychological considerations to which we have already made reference as preventing her from ranking with the few restricted spirits who are accepted as our greatest novelists. Do what she will, the burden is ever present with her, and even in the most humorous passages in her novels, the condition of the author's mind forces itself through, till the wit is now and again tinged with bitterness, and more frequently still with melancholy. The projection out of self which should distinguish the highest artist is not exhibited in perfection in George Eliot; we can see her in all her creations, or at least she is standing by our side, and she is not always impartial. In every book there are individuals to whom she tenderly clings, and upon whom she expends especial kindness and consideration. One of such characters, whom she has taken under the wing of her affectionate protection, is Maggie Tulliver. And others could be cited, where, we presume, the author found some affinity between their spirits and her own, the result being an unmistakable pity and compassion in the drawing of the character. It is really not so much the character itself, but the mind of the author, working in it, which affects us as we proceed. And yet this sadness, from whose power over her genius the author is not able to get clear, is very beautiful. It is only the good or the great who know how to be sad. The sadness of a philanthropist or a philosopher is a very deep feeling—one of the strongest of all emotions. George Eliot is a mixture of the two. She perceives the weight of human misery, and her powerlessness to lift it from the mind afflicts her greatly. Many writers are able to touch the principal common chords of humanity, but the power she possesses is an uncommon one of touching those minor subtle tones out of which springs the truest pathos.

Scarcely inferior, after this sadness, in the impression it leaves upon the mind, as a noticeable characteristic of George Eliot, is her observation. Of course, to some extent, every novelist must possess this faculty, and he would be a poor story-teller who sat down to write without it. But there is no parade in the exhibition of the quality by the author of "Middlemarch." Easy and natural, she can describe a farm-yard with as minute and faithful a pencil as she can draw character. Nothing escapes her, and her power is equally great over the aggregate and the single. The scenery of the Midlands does not afford scope for sublime descriptions; the massive is almost entirely absent, but the beautiful is everywhere, and of this George Eliot is cognizant. An inferior artist would fail to interest us where she enlists the attention, and invariably preserves it. Take the sketches of Raveloe, Milby, Shepperton, and others, and where can there be found more accurate painting? The author has been the connecting link between us and that village life which we can no more forget and obliterate from the memory than we can those records which are more personal. The art of depicting scenery is rarely found in a very eminent degree, and certainly seldom in those who have other pronounced qualifications for the novelist. George Eliot is one of the few who possess this rare gift.

But her power of description is far excelled by a more extraordinary endowment still—viz., her humor. While its quality is scarcely definable, it is all her own, as in the case of every great master. We should never, for instance, confound the humor of Dickens with that of Thackeray, or that of George Eliot with either. In the last named it is like a silver stream meandering through the lovely meadows of her thought—bright, pleasant, and beautifying. If it is not deep, searching or scathing, it is very seldom coarse. The geniality derivable from her being so thoroughly en rapport with her characters lends its influence to her humor, and mostly, though not uniformly, makes it pleasant and agreeable. We laugh without malice at the foibles of her creations, and at their personal idiosyncrasies.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

THE POPE AT HOME.—We reached on foot a great court-yard to which the cardinals' carriages are admitted; and after some trouble in discovering the door, we found ourselves within the private dwelling of his Holiness. Our letter was inspected by a person who appeared to be his Holiness' butler, and we were ushered through several rooms into a splendid chamber hung with tapestry designed by Raphael.

We talked a little to the officer of the guard who was waiting there, and who spoke nothing but Italian. A private soldier whom we afterwards addressed knew no other language except German, and it became matter of wonderment to us how the corps could understand the orders of its commanders.

After this, Monsignor Stonor came, and, learning that we were Englishmen, entertained us with a few minutes' conversation; then half a dozen other visitors entered the room, some bearing crucifixes and rosaries which were to receive the Pope's benediction. A little after 12 there was a stir; some one collected from us our invitations, which were not again returned; a throng of velvet clad prelates appeared at the door; then at last, surrounded by cardinals and monsigners, these in purple, the cardinals with little caps on, he all in white, Pio Nono sailed in.

All but the heretics knelt. The heretics bowed. A Spaniard, who had brought a cross to be blessed, knelt down, prostrated himself upon the ground, and rubbed his forehead upon the foot of the Pope. All the visitors had been ranged in line, and the Pope passed along the line, giving to each person his ringed hand to kiss, the whitest, plumpest little hand it had ever been my fortune to see. He asked us in French if we were Americans, expressed his delight at being answered in Italian, and pronounced the blessing, from which, by a pointe but expressive gesture, he seemed to exclude us who were not of the faithful.

"*Benedicito Dei Omnipotentis descendat super vos et maneat semper, in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritûs Sancti.*"

Then he passed into the next room, and we trooped into the ante-chamber to see him as he came out. Ladies, and gentlemen who brought ladies, had been received in the second room; and we met a friend who had escorted, besides an English lady, the daughter of the landlord of his lodgings. Through his landlord's interest with the prior of a convent he had that morning obtained admission.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PEOPLE OF MADAGASCAR.—The Malagasy are of middle height and well built, the features regular and good, nose prominent, generally somewhat aquiline, forehead broad and well developed, mouth pretty large, lips somewhat thick. In color there is a considerable variety of shade, but they must be classed among the yellow-skinned races. They are not black. The tribes inhabiting the sea-coast are dark, compared with those occupying the higher and cooler districts of the interior. The difference in climate no doubt partially at least explains this; but it is highly probable that along the sea-coast the people are considerably mixed, not only with Arabs and natives of the East Indies, but also in some places with the natives of Africa.

There is a marked difference between the darkest of the Malagasy, and the negro. As regards hair—there are two kinds; the white-skinned tribes have long, straight, coarse, black hair, while the darker ones have short, curly hair. Still it is genuine hair, and not the tufty wool of the negro.

In the central provinces, irrespective of slaves, there are two classes, the Hovahs, or governing race, and the Andrians, or members of the royal family. The Andrians are very numerous, and are divided into seven classes, according to the nearness of their connection with the reigning sovereign. They are not permitted to intermarry with the Hovans, a law which is scrupulously observed by all, with the exception of the sovereign, who is above all law. There is no reason for supposing that the Andrians and Hovahs are of different origin.—*The Sunday Magazine.*

OSTIA.—The tiny town, huddled into the narrow fortified space, which forms as it were an outer bastion of the castle, contains the small semi-Gothic cathedral, a work of Bacio Pintelli, with a rose window, but scarcely larger than a chapel, and seeming out of keeping with the historical recollections which we have of many mighty cardinal bishops. Some accounts state that this most ancient see was founded by the apostles themselves; others consider that Pope Urban I. (A. D. 222) was its founder, and announce St. Ciriacus as its first bishop. It is the bishop of Ostia who has always been called upon to ordain a pope who has not been in priests' orders at the time of his election, and who bears the title

substance by its own line or combination of lines. And thus it has been found that, in virtue (as it would seem) of the great solubility of its compounds, lithia, though seldom occurring in large quantities, is one of the most widely distributed of all substances. It is present in sea-water, and in that of most springs, (a single spring in a Cornish mine having been found to pour it forth at the rate of 800 pounds of chloride of lithium every twenty-four hours;) and being taken up by plants from the water of the soil, it passes from them into the bodies of animals. Thus, it is found in bread; in almost all fruits and vegetables; and in wine and beer. So, too, if the end of a cigar be held in the spectroscope flame, the presence of lithia is at once indicated by its characteristic red line. The flesh, blood, and other fluids of animals will contain it; and the rapidity with which it is absorbed and diffused through them has been experimentally shown to be such, that within ten minutes after a solution of lithia had been injected beneath the skin of a guinea-pig, it was found in every texture and fluid of the body, except the crystalline lens of the eye, which is not penetrated by blood-vessels; while a few minutes more, it had penetrated even its substance. The experiments of Bunsen and Kirchhoff have shown that as little as 1-6,000,000th of a grain of lithia can be detected with certainty by spectrum analysis. It is, moreover, a fact of great interest, that lithia has been thus detected in meteoric stones; so that we may safely presume upon its extensive diffusion, as one of the materials not only of the earth and its inhabitants, but of all the bodies composing the solar system.—*Good Words.*

MODERN ATHENS.—The population of Athens is now about 40,000, and is rapidly increasing. The principal streets are all well paved, the flags in front of the houses being laid down at the expense of the owners of the houses, and the roadways are well kept up. The houses bear a high rent; private houses of moderate size let readily at about £10 per month, and hotels and other large business houses in good positions yield from £600 to £800 per annum. There are three principal and first-class hotels in the square of which the royal palace forms one side, and several others in the Ædus-street and elsewhere. The cost of living in the principal hotels is 12 francs per day, without wine, which may be calculated at 1 franc 50 centimes more. The rooms are of good size, lofty, and thoroughly well furnished, and the food unexceptionable.

Of the public buildings several have been constructed by the Government, but many more by private liberality. The cathedral is very large, lofty, and built on the plan of the Santa Sophia in Constantinople. It is handsomely and well, though not perhaps very richly, decorated, and has but little marble. It has been finished as much as fifteen years, and was, therefore, one of the first great undertakings of the young Government. Another important church is now nearly completed, scarcely less large and certainly not less creditable as a building. Besides these churches there are several less important, as the Church of Scotland, the church pension of the Roman Catholic and Protestant. I am sorry to say that a very pretty English church is provided, but, no clergyman has yet been found to perform regular service in it, although the hotels are crowded with English travelers. Educational institutions have from the first been among the main objects of interest to the modern Greeks. A very large and convenient, but not very handsome, university was built by the Government, and has been long completed and in use; but even this owes much to funds provided by private persons, who have appreciated the importance of its influence on the rising generation. Within the walls of the university is a handsome hall for public ceremonies, in which there is at present the nucleus of a picture gallery, so lately presented by some patriotic foreign Greek that the pictures are merely laid on the floor against a wall. There are already extensive museums of natural history, rich in local collections, especially of the fossil bones found at Pikermé, near Marathon, and described by M. Gaudry. Duplicates of most of these are in Paris, but there are no other similar collections in Europe. There is a library, which is entirely public in the strictest sense of the word, being open to every one and greatly frequented. It is chiefly provided with Greek books at present, but is constantly receiving additions from all countries and in all languages. English and French books are duly appreciated. This library occupies a long suite of rooms, exceedingly well adapted for their purpose, and well lighted. They are lined with a series of marble busts of the distinguished Greeks and friends of Greece. Among them will be found excellent busts of Lord Byron and Gen. Church.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

ANIMALS OF MADAGASCAR.—The wild animals are very few; the buffalo and wild boar, and a species of fox are the only ones worth notice; there are no lions, tigers, leopards, or elephants. Madagascar has, however, its few animals quite peculiar to itself. The most remarkable of these is the tribe of lemurs—popularly Madagascar cats. They are somewhat like the squirrel, but larger, with a fine, thick, soft fur, and bushy tails; there is a considerable number of kinds of lemurs. Some of these in size and appearance have some distant resemblance to the monkey; they live in the forest among the trees, and are often to be seen swinging themselves from branch to branch, and making as rapid progress from place to place in their arboreal highways as a man running on the ground below. From these, the supposed continent, of which Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro, and Seychelle, and a few others form the only remaining portions, has been named Lemuria.

Another quadrumanous animal quite peculiar to the country is the aye-aye. This singular animal is somewhat like the lemur in its size and appearance. It is nocturnal in its habits, and arboreal in its *habitat*, and lives upon wood-boring larvæ, which tunnel beneath the bark of trees. It is provided with strong chisel-shaped teeth to remove the bark, and, in order to reach its food in the end of its hole, it has got a singularly long middle finger, furnished with a scoop-like nail, which can readily extract the coveted morsel.

The mammalia of Madagascar number only forty-nine species. Dr. Sclater, from a consideration of the zoology of the island, has concluded, first, that Madagascar has never been connected with Africa as it at present exists; second, that Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands must have remained for a long epoch separated from every other part of the globe; third, that some land communication must have existed in former ages between Madagascar and India.—*The Sunday Magazine.*

A Curious Presentiment.

The Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*, in an account of the drowning of three school-boys in that locality says:

"A curious circumstance of a 'dream' has gained some notoriety, and though all parties claim all meditation to be superstitious, yet it is so singular that we have been to the pains of getting the facts. Last Friday Dr. Hays, an assistant teacher, and a man of medical attainments, remarked to a fellow-teacher, 'I have dreamed two nights in succession that three of the boys were drowned. It is very foolish to speak of it, but somehow it haunts me, and please have a care to the boys when on the water.' Saturday morning he remarked to Mr. Farnham, who was to head the party to Peach Island, 'Farnham, look out for the boys, for somehow I can't rid myself of that presentiment.' When Charley White, the first boy who reached the house Saturday night, came in drenched with water, the doctor exclaimed, 'How bad is it'—who is drowned?' and fainted and fell into White's arms."

Alabama Sending Coal to the Gulf.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, June 10.

Last night fifteen cars loaded with Alabama coal passed through this city from the mines, for New-Orleans. This, we learn, is but the beginning of what is destined to be a large and profitable business. Heretofore the City of New-Orleans has been supplied with Pennsylvania coal, brought on barges from Pittsburg. Since our mines can compete with those of Pennsylvania in price, and can give better satisfaction as to quality, it is probable that many dealers who have heretofore ignored the home product will now make contracts with Alabama miners, and, for the remainder of the Summer the cars of the M. and M. Road will be employed more or less in carrying coal to the Gulf cities. In time the Mexican Gulf fleet will use Alabama coal exclusively, and large shipments to foreign countries within the next few months are among the strong probabilities.

A RUN WITH THE HOUNDS.

In England, from the 1st of September to the end of March, "a day with the hounds" is the most sportive of all sports. In every county there are three or four "packs," and the "hunting appointments" for each week are published in the various local journals. A "pack of hounds" consists of twenty to fifty couple. The majority of the "packs" are owned by individual gentlemen, but "subscription packs" are by no means uncommon. The only interlude to continuous sport throughout the Winter is caused by "Jack Frost," whose hoary presence is seldom of longer duration than two or three weeks.

The "midlands" or "midland counties" are the most favorite resorts for fox-hunting; and Leicestershire, from time immemorial, has always been the most frequented. The hunting-ground of the old "Quorn"—taking its name from the village of Quorn—is most charmingly situated in the centre of the county, affording every variety of hill and dale, hedge and ditch, fences and walls, wood and copse, to satisfy the most venturesome equestrian. 'Tis a "run" with the "Quorn" we propose to give our readers—alas! only in imagination; but the reality can be witnessed by any who may be so favorably circumstanced as to pass a Winter in Old England.

Within an easy ride of the village of Quorn there is located one of the most ancient and extensive parks—"Old Bradgate"—in the world, being nearly twelve miles in circumference, and encompassed with a stone wall. It is of historic renown, and was formerly the residence of Lady Jane Grey, who was beheaded by order of the "Bloody Mary" for her persistent adherence to the "protestantism of the Protestant religion." Her memory has been handed down to posterity, and her marble monument, together with that of her husband, Earl Guilford Dudley, are carefully preserved in that relic of antiquity, "Lady Jane Grey's Chapel," near to which is the sunken tournament grounds surrounded by stately elms, whose continuity is only broken on one side for the entrance of the courtly cavalcades of by-gone ages. Bradgate Park is but sparsely studded with trees, almost its entire acreage being covered with beautiful ferns, growing to the height of two to three feet, which afford a splendid retreat for millions of rabbits, thousands of deer, and scores of foxes. The "old sod" is velvety with age, and, as you walk upon the sward it rebounds with an elasticity which obliterates the footprints. The park is now the property of the Earl of Stamford, and is kept in beautiful order by the keeper and attendants, and is thrown open to the public for two days every week in the Summer.

The "Quorn Hounds will meet at Bradgate on Monday" is the welcome announcement in a Saturday's local paper. The neighborhood rejoices at the news, and every sportsman who attends "Divine service" on the Sunday fervently prays for fine weather on the Monday. Well, the morning dawns, and fine it is—one of those beautiful, balmy days that betokens certainty for a magnificent "run with the Quorn." At break of day, the entire neighborhood is on the *qui vive*. Bipeds and quadrupeds of every class seem to vie with each other in preparation for the gala. "My lord" and "my lady" are astir earlier than usual, and by 9 o'clock they are duly attired in hunting costume—the former with a black silk hat, swallow-tailed scarlet coat, and white buckskin breeches of faultless fit, top-boots with a mirror-like polish, spurs equally bright, and hunting-whip with a six-foot lash of pipe-clay whiteness. "My lady" is attired with a "jaunty," coquettishly-shaped black hat, illusion veil, dark-green riding-habit of richest hue, tight-fitting boots, and silver-mounted whip. Seated at the library-window of their mansion, they await the summons that the horses are ready at "the hall" door. Here they come along the graveled carriage-way, prancing, dancing, and gay. In another minute each rider is in the saddle, and at an "easy pace," accompanied by a groom at "a respectful distance." Old Bradgate is reached half an hour before the "Meet," in time for mutual recognition of friends among the nobility and gentry ere the hounds "throw off."

The brightness of the morning has brought to the "Meet" a large concourse of persons, some 300 or 400 of whom, in the proportion of one lady to three gentlemen, are mounted on magnificent "thoroughbreds."

The "huntsman" and "whippers-in," (two in number,) wearing olive-green frock-coats to distinguish them from their chief, who wears a scarlet frock-coat, with the hounds are "true to time." By 10½ o'clock hunters, horses, and hounds are alike restless. The "huntsman" sounds his bugle, the "whippers-in" close around the dogs, and away goes the cavalcade to the "covert" in search of Master Reynard.

An almost breathless silence prevails as the hounds scatter in the "copse." The huntsman takes a central position, where the dogs are "working," attentively listening for the unerring "note" of a "leading hound." Many dogs will "give tongue" on taking up the scent of a rabbit or hare, but a "leading hound" never. The suspense is broken; an unmistakable "note" is heard by the huntsman. He listens; again the note is repeated, and immediately a chorus of canine voices join in the song.

"Hark-away, boys! Hark-away! Hark-away!" shouts the chief. "Heigh, there! Heigh there!" the "whippers-in" cry to the scattered hounds.

Old Reynard breaks away from the "covert," and then, as far as the ear can reach, the talismanic words, "Tally-ho, boys!" "Tally-ho!" "Tally-ho!" resound through the air. Equestriennes and equestrians rush pell-mell for "the open" park; while the numerous pedestrians "make" for some slight eminence or knoll to witness the magnificent sight.

Reynard, true to his nature, is artful. Reaching the park wall, over it he jumps, and instead of "breaking away" for "the open," he skirts the other side of the wall for a short distance, then, mounting the wall, runs along its top for about 200 feet, and suddenly drops into the park again. To the point where Old Reynard ascended the wall the scent has been good, but "Mr. Cunning" having run on the top of the wall the scent is lost, and the dogs are "balked."

Up comes the huntsman; he knows the trick of the "artful dodger," and in a moment "puts" his horse to the wall, clearing it like a deer. The hounds follow suit, and with the huntsman run alongside the wall for a short distance, when one or more of the "leading hounds" give "tongue," and away they go at a tremendous pace. The fox is a mile ahead, and has taken the principal carriage-road across the park. The velvet "sward" is slightly damp, the scent is "magnificent;" "crack," "crack," goes the huntsman's whip; the hounds lie well to their work; the ladies and gentlemen of the hunt urge on their steeds to lightning rapidity, and the whole galaxy of "the field" is radiant with excitement—not an accident, as yet, to mar the sport.

A six-mile "run," from wall to wall, in twenty-five minutes has been accomplished! and Reynard, good old fox, is still "pegging away" for "very life" about half a mile in advance of the hounds. The park wall is safely cleared by fox, hounds, huntsman, whippers-in, and several ladies and gentlemen who are "well to the front," but still presents a formidable barrier to many of the "winded" and "jaded" animals. A few "spills" occur, several horses are riderless, and so numerous are the fruitless attempts to "jump" the wall that it is soon sufficiently broken down to admit of an easy passage to the "laggards."

Reynard is now "making" for "the dell," through which runs a beautiful trout-stream, thirty feet in width. In it he plunges, swims across majestically, lands on the opposite bank, waits a moment to shake himself, puts his right paw to his nose while taking a stern view of his pursuers, and away he scampers for the open fields. The hounds are "well up," and scores of them take a refreshing bath. Many of the equestrians follow suit in the attempt to jump from bank to bank, the horses of others "balk" at sight of the *aqua pura*, a few slide gracefully into the stream and swim, while some of the veterans who have "refused" the leap are turned round by their riders, and, under the influence of spur and whip, gallop to the edge of the water, give a tremendous spring, and horses and riders are safe on the opposite bank without a "wetting." But oh, what a leap! Thirty feet at a bound! 'Tis true, however.

The pace has now become "clipping," the day is rapidly advancing, and the next hour must decide the fortune of the hunt. "Old Cunning" is making "very fast" for another "covert," distant some eight miles. The huntsman acts accordingly—spurs his horse, cracks his whip, "calls" on the hounds to increase their speed—they respond and a 2:40 gait is reached. Ploughed fields and green meadows are rapidly passed; hedges and ditches, at every few hundred yards, try the "mettle" and the "blood" of the horses, horsemen and equestriennes (for some of the latter are "well up" with the hounds), nearer and nearer gain the dogs, and the game old fox shows signs of distress. In another fifteen minutes he is "brought down." Quicker than lightning the huntsman is on the spot. Rapidly dismounting he "whips off" the dogs, lifts up the fox by his tail, cuts with his hunting-knife in a "jiffy" and cuts off poor Reynard's brush for presentation. Who to? To the first "gent," who is "in at the death"? Most certainly not. Wrapping one end of the brush in his white pocket-handkerchief, he waits the arrival of the first fair equestrienne, to whom it is presented, in a graceful manner, as a memento of her pluck and endurance during a sixteen-mile run in little over an hour! How is that for high, gentlemen of Harlem-lane and Bloomingdale-road—you who are so fond of a "three-minute" mile run, sitting in a spider-wheeled wagon! and then cry, "Enough, enough!"

It often happens during the hunting season that "covert" after "covert" is drawn "blank," and the afternoon arrives without even "the smell of a fox." Such occasions test the capabilities of the huntsman, but he always kens where one or other of some "knowing old foxes" are "lying in clover." 'Tis only as a *dernier resort* that the huntsman is induced to "go" for one of them.

A short ride, and the right spot is reached. The lair of "old Stewart"—the hero of a hundred "runs"—is "tried," and the "old boy" responds to the call. He was christened "Stewart" years ago, from the plaid-like hue of his coat, and every nook and corner, by-way and "Broadway" is known to him. He was ever "game" for a "run," and though ofttimes sorely pressed by some very good hounds, named "Arnold," (after the great Dr. Arnold, of Rugby fame,) "Constable," for his watchfulness; "Lord," for his stately mien, and "Taylor," for being the son of his father—the old fox "Stewart" still lives.

To the uninitiated in fox-hunting, it may be stated as a fact that every hound in a "pack" has a name, which is as familiar to the "huntsman" and "whippers-in" as are the letters of the alphabet. The "game" old foxes are also christened from some peculiarity attaching to them, and so valuable are these "veterans" considered that, though they are often "run" for an hour or two, the dogs are always "called off" whenever the "old chap" is in danger of losing his "brush."

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. Samuel F. Hunt has introduced a proposition in the Ohio Constitutional Convention in favor of vesting the veto power in the Governor of the State, Ohio being one of the two or three States of the Union in which it is withheld.

The mathematician of the Boston *Traveller* has ascertained that if James A. Coe is convicted on every count of the indictments against him, and the full penalties are imposed, he will incur a sentence of 300 years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A clergyman in Meriden, Conn., makes a pathetic appeal, through the *Republican*, for the return of a lost hat, of huge size and cream color, which has crossed the continent twice with him already. Apparently, that hat has already fulfilled its destiny.

The Denver (Col.) *News* says that a few days ago a band of seven thieves, who made cattle-stealing a business, were caught running off some stock from Pecos Valley, New-Mexico, and were hanged without judge or jury. Two of the victims were indicted at the last term of court at Santa Fé.

A Western paper reports that Mr. Charles C. G. Canby, residing in Marion County, Missouri, has been made insane by the cruel death of his brother, Gen. Canby, and has been taken to an asylum. He had recently returned home from Indianapolis, where he attended the funeral of his brother.

A staid citizen of Indianapolis, while recently on a business visit to this City, was asked to escort a charming young widow hence to her home in Western New-York. He complied, of course; but when, on reaching the place of her residence, all her friends began congratulating her and him on what they supposed to be her new alliance, it became aggravating and embarrassing, and he was compelled to explain that he had a wife at home, to whom he had been married for sixteen years.

A rough Californian who had mined and squandered much gold, met at last a noble old lady, who persuaded him to abandon strong drink. He kept his promise, and through temperance and economy was soon able to send his aged mother in the East a good-sized greenback, being the first communication with his family for sixteen years. In reply he received the intelligence that his father had died, leaving him the old homestead, valued at $40,000, and imploring him to return home and comfort his mother in her declining years. The moral of this story is not so obvious as might be desirable.

The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday evening says: "It is now decided that President Grant and family will go to the Adirondacks about the 5th of July. Senator Conkling, of New-York, has the matter in charge. He had an interview with Rev. Mr. Murray last week, and is now in correspondence with him as to details. It is supposed the Presidential party will remain in the wilderness three weeks or a month."

A Dog that was Suspicious of Visitors from Chicago.

The Boston *Transcript* has picked up the following story from some unacknowledged source, and must, therefore, be held responsible for it:

A lady and gentleman from Chicago, being at Binghamton, N. Y., on a visit, went out to a friend's house to pass the evening. While there a storm came on, and when they left a waterproof cloak and an umbrella were lent to them. When they reached the house where they were staying, Jack, the dog belonging to the family with which they had spent the evening, was with them. Being entire strangers, they were surprised to see him enter. The moment he saw the waterproof cloak was removed and hung up, the dog stationed himself beside it, and there he lay until the following morning. Food was offered him, but he steadfastly refused to rise and touch it. At length some one suggested that Jack was keeping guard over the cloak and umbrella. To test it, the umbrella was taken from the rack and put at the other end of the hall. Jack got up and moved to the umbrella. After lying there a while he went to the cloak, and all day long he vibrated between the two articles. In vain he was coaxed with food. Not a morsel did he touch. At evening, when the umbrella and cloak went home, Jack followed them, rushing into the house with every appearance of a dog who had done his duty and expected praise for it.

Civil Service Examinations.

Postmaster T. L. James held a postal examination yesterday to fill vacancies existing in the letter-carriers' department. The examination was held in the Custom-house, and the following gentlemen, appointed by Postmaster James, acted as the commission to decide upon the successful candidates: Mr. H. G. Pearson, Dr. Walter R. Gillette, Daniel G. Gillette, E. D. Morgan, and George H. Lounsbury. There were fifteen applicants, and most of them passed a creditable examination. A letter was received by Postmaster James, yesterday, from J. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General, saying that the Postmaster General approved of the civil service system which is being introduced in the New-York Post-office, and that he is in favor of giving it a fair trial. Whatever defects appear in the practical working may be remedied hereafter.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The following regiments have each selected twelve men to compete in the National Guard match at Creedmore: Twenty-third Regiment, New-York; Second Regiment, New-Jersey; Twenty-second Regiment, New-York; Second Battalion, New-Jersey; Thirteenth Regiment, New-York; Thirty-second Regiment, New-York; Engineers, United States Army; Ninth Regiment, New-Jersey; Ninth Regiment, New-York, and Seventh Regiment, New-York.

The Charlestown Cadets, Capt. Pray, accompanied by Gilmore's Band, will arrive in this City on Wednesday, 18th inst., and will be received and entertained by Companies B and D, of the Twenty-second Regiment. On the afternoon of the 18th, Companies B and D, with their guests, will make a joint parade, and the evening will be devoted to a banquet at the Twenty-second's armory. The following day the Cadets will visit the Central Park, and in the afternoon will return to Charlestown via the Fall River route.

Lieut. Andrew Ritchie, Company H, Twenty-first, has been elected Captain of Company G.

A court-martial will convene on the 23d for the trial of offenses committed by members of the Seventy-first.

It is said that the Seventh have abandoned their idea of going into camp this Summer. The Seventh probably think they had enough exercise during the last few weeks.

By orders from general head-quarters the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion of Infantry has been disbanded, and the field and staff officers rendered supernumerary. Companies A, Capt. Straight; B, Capt. Shea; Capt. C, Laidlaw, and F, Capt. Griswold, will be retained in service; the remaining companies of the battalion will be mustered out of service, and the officers thereof rendered supernumerary. All arms and accoutrements, together with the Quartermaster's stores, and other public property in possession of the battalion, will be turned over to the ordnance officer of the brigade, who will hold the same subject to the orders of the Chief of Ordnance.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the month of May, 1873:

Second Division—Col. Ira L. Beebe, Assistant Adjutant General, vice Henry Heath, promoted; Col. Wm. H. H. Beebe, Chief of Artillery, vice Ira L. Beebe, promoted; Major Francis E. Dodge, Aid de Camp, vice W. H. H. Beebe, promoted.

Second Brigade—Major Judson Jarvis, Engineer, vice Chas. G. Price, resigned.

Fifth Brigade—Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Catlin, Assistant Adjutant General, vice Frederick A. Mason, resigned.

Seventh Brigade—Major George K. Chase, Judge Advocate, vice Jas. W. Husted, promoted; Capt. Frederick H. Jackson, Aid de Camp, vice Chauncey M. Depew, promoted; Capt. John B. Dunham, Quartermaster, vice W. W. Pierson, removed from district.

Separate Troop of Cavalry, Second Division—Gottfried Meitzer, Second Lieutenant, vice F. Weisser, resigned.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Vincenz Hertweck, Second Lieutenant, vice Chas. Miller, removed from district.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—Joseph Erbelding, Major.

Battery A, Ninth Brigade—Josias Christian, First Lieutenant, vice Richard Pedlow, deceased; John Hamilton, Second Lieutenant, vice Josias Christian, promoted; Geo. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, vice Egbert Kibbe, resigned.

Sixth Regiment—Wm. H. King, Major, vice Henry Fischer, resigned; Anton Schneider, Captain, vice L. Bloom, resigned; Moses Seewald, Second Lieutenant, vice A. Greenbaum, promoted.

Seventh Regiment—Wm. C. Casey, Captain, vice Edward G. Arthur, resigned; Wm. G. Dominick, First Lieutenant, vice Milton B. Sweet, resigned; Henry S. Germand, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. G. Dominick, promoted.

Eighth Regiment—Junius B. Lingham, Captain, vice M. Maguire, resigned.

Ninth Regiment—Wm. A. Thompson, Second Lieutenant, vice James Slater, promoted; Wm. K. Kirkland, Captain, vice Robert B. Martin, resigned; James H. Belcher, First Lieutenant, vice Wm. K. Kirkland, promoted.

Tenth Regiment—Stephen Van Wie, Second Lieutenant, vice Alex. Strathcee, promoted; John A. Ramsay, Captain, vice Stephen Weaver, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment—John Bloch, First Lieutenant, vice Henry Budge, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment—Edmund H. Mitchell, Captain, vice John A. Ecolf, resigned.

Fifteenth Battalion—Capt. Henry Goepper, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, original.

Twenty-first Regiment—Capt. C. Bayley, Captain, vice J. P. Wilson, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment—Capt. Edward W. Norton, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—John W. Cole, Captain, vice Austin F. Park, resigned; William J. Poehlo, First Lieutenant, vice John W. Cole, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Augustus Whitman, Captain, vice Geo. Krank, promoted; James Gaffney, First Lieutenant, vice John Tracey, resigned; Nicholas Wink, Second Lieutenant, vice Jno. Steiger, failed to qualify.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Jno. D. Brownell, Captain, vice E. L. Bonny, resigned; Wm. H. Brownell, Second Lieutenant, vice Geo. D. Brownell, promoted; Frank C. Brownell, Second Lieutenant, vice Jas. A. Workes, resigned; Alonzo Foster, First Lieutenant, vice Jos. N. Creamer, resigned; Wm. H. Godfrey, Second Lieutenant, vice Alonzo Foster, promoted; Bradbury M. Richardson, Major and Surgeon, vice Edward Fendleton, resigned; Geo. H. Richardson, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, vice A. D. Atwood, resigned.

Forty-ninth Regiment—James Ferry, Captain, vice Frank Owens, deceased; Eugene L. Dennen, First Lieutenant, vice James Ferry, promoted; Geo. J. Kenyon, Second Lieutenant, vice Chas. Tomlinson, resigned; John E. Savery, Captain, vice Wm. E. Webster, failed to qualify; Chas. J. Stupp, First Lieutenant, vice John E. Savery, promoted; Michael Linnenback, Captain, vice F. Haag, resigned; Frank Haweika, First Lieutenant, vice Michael Linnenback, promoted; Ferdinand Fuchs, Second Lieutenant, vice Frank Haweika, promoted.

Fifty-first Regiment—Henry C. Allewelt, Colonel, vice Jas. Randall, resigned; Michael Foley, Major, vice Herman Michaelis, promoted; Jos. Hecker, Captain; Jacob L. Miles, First Lieutenant; Jacob Reim, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Frederick Fleischhein, Captain, vice Henry Huck, resigned; Richard M. Brown, Captain, vice John M. Semmiat, failed to qualify.

Seventy-first Regiment—John McIntyre, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice James H. Toohig, promoted; Abel W. Belknap, First Lieutenant, vice H. E. White, promoted; Wm. Miles, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice A. W. Belknap, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—Henry Wetter, Second Lieutenant, vice F. W. Rodney, resigned.

Eighty-third Regiment—Jno. Conklin, First Lieutenant, vice K. S. Tullock, removed from district.

One Hundred and Tenth Battalion—Luther Caldwell, Lieutenant Colonel; Louis A. Hazard, Major.

The following resignations in the National Guard have been accepted during the month of May:

Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. S. Reese, First Lieutenant; Thirteenth Regiment, W. J. Brooks, Second Lieutenant; Forty-eighth Regiment, Lawrence Robinson, First Lieutenant; First Regiment, John H. Gray, Lieutenant Colonel; Geo. W. Leonard, Captain and Quartermaster; Forty-fourth Regiment, Chas. W. Springham, Second Lieutenant; Forty-seventh Regiment, E. D. Munger, First Lieutenant; Forty-seventh Regiment, R. K. Cornell, Captain; Third Regiment, Edward Carroll, Captain; Seventy-ninth Regiment, W. R. Allen, Second Lieutenant; Chas. G. Price, Major and Engineer; Ninety-sixth Regiment, Henry Heuschober, First Lieutenant; Ninety-sixth Regiment, Otto Meyer, First Lieutenant; Ninety-sixth Regiment, Jno. Lellmann, Captain; Wardwell G. Robinson, Major and Judge Advocate; Twenty-eighth Battalion, Geo. Hasslinger, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-eighth Battalion, Louis Fr. Meyericks, First Lieutenant; Forty-ninth Regiment, Frederick Hoag, Captain; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Robert Lavis, Captain; Fifty-fourth Regiment, Timothy Calihan, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-fifth Regiment, L. M. Dunklemeyer, Major and Surgeon; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Jno. J. Moran, First Lieutenant.

Some military friends of Adjt. Gen. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, have given him a horse and carriage, with a full complement of robes, lap-shawls, and dashing plated and a gold-mounted whip, the whole costing $1,000.

By the new law, Massachusetts furnishes uniforms for all her militia regiments. Adjt. Gen. Cunningham recommends gray as the neatest and most serviceable color, and promises that "ours," the Second Regiment, shall be the first so uniformed, and at any rate in time for the Fall encampment.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* reports the result of rifle practice by the members of the First Brigade, C. N. G., as follows:

Regiments.	No. men.	No. shots.	No. hits.
First	203	750	366
Second	177	690	387
Third	215	645	443
Total	595	2,084	1,178

Average hits per man, 1 5-8.
Brigade percentage, 54.

The range was only 150 yards, and the target 6 feet by 2, yet it seems that out of 2,084 shots, only 1,178 bullets hit the target, or about fifty-four per cent. This is very poor shooting. We trust to be able to record something much better than this as the result of practice at Creedmore.

Attempting to Decoy an Immigrant Girl.

Walter C. Adams, of No. 1,145 Broadway, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, at the Desbrosses-street Ferry, by Officer McDermott, of the Twenty-sixth Police Precinct, on a charge of attempting to entrap an immigrant girl named Fannie Curley, who recently arrived in this country, and at present residing with her mother at Newark. The girl received a letter requesting her to meet the writer at the ferry-house, and doing under the directions of her mother, she made the appointment, the latter accompanying her to the place of meeting. Upon discovering that the intentions of the unknown correspondent were not honorable the girl's mother seized him by the collar and delivered him up to the police. He was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and will be brought up at the Tombs this morning.

THE HORTON FORGERIES.

Pennsylvania Central Certificates Forged —The Ocean Steamers Searched for the Fugitives.

Despite the efforts of the detectives engaged on the case, J. H. Horton, the latest Wall-street forger, has not yet been apprehended. Messrs. Pinkerton, of the National Detective Agency, who have charge of the case, have detailed their most experienced operatives on the case, the supervision of which has been placed in the hands of Detective Bangs, who last week arrested Dudley, the Great Western Express robber. The officers, naturally apprehending that Horton would endeavor to leave the United States, yesterday visited every vessel which left from here for a foreign port. Horton was not among the passengers, although in one instance a respectable gentleman, going to Nice with his wife and family, bore such a strong resemblance to Horton that he was obliged to satisfy the officers as to his identity. Detectives in all the seaport cities and in Canada have been telegraphed to, and Horton's arrest may be expected at any moment. It would now seem that Horton's forgeries are not wholly confined to Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock certificates, but that he has also "raised" stock certificates of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The straw that broke the financial camel's back, so to speak, was an attempt made by Horton to swindle Messrs. Barr & Shenk, of Lancaster, Penn., of $10,000. On Tuesday last, Horton showed Major Shenk, of the firm mentioned, what purported to be a certificate for 200 shares of Philadelphia and Reading stock, stating he desired a loan of $10,000, and would leave the certificate as collateral. Major Shenk examined the certificate, and saw that it read "200 share" instead of "200 shares," the final S having been erased by a pen being drawn over it. Major Shenk said: "This looks irregular; it seems to be a raised certificate." Horton replied: "No, by —, it does. I think I have been imposed on. I will go to Philadelphia and see Frank B. Sowar about it right away." He did go to Philadelphia, saying he would return with his wife, who was visiting some friends in the Quaker City. He went to Philadelphia, but did not return. His wife returned, and in answer to inquiries said she had not seen Horton. Suspicion was aroused and the forgery discovered, unhappily too late, for Horton had already drawn the $27,000 in gold from Osgood & Co., of No. 24 Broad-street. Horton was born in England, but for several years resided in Northern New-York. His wife is a native of Strasburg, Penn., and is now living with her parents.

A certificate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, raised from one share to one hundred shares, was discovered yesterday morning in a banking-house in Philadelphia. The certificate was dated Jan. 15, and by Cooke & Co., by a country correspondent who suspected that it had been raised, and wished the matter investigated.

The Contract for the City Record—Who is Rhodes?

P. W. Rhodes yesterday appeared at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in order to qualify for the contract to print the *City Record*. The contract was drawn up under the supervision of the Corporation Counsel, and in the terms required by the statute. Mr. Rhodes produced as his sureties Charles G. Waterbury, of No. 280 West Fifty-fifth-street, and Thomas Pearson, of No. 10 East Eighty fourth-street, but the absence of the Controller from his office prevented their acceptance. The sureties are to qualify in the sum of $10,000 each; it is said they are responsible. The only name of P. W. Rhodes in the Directory is that of Philemon W. Rhodes, of East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and who about six months ago had a desk in Samuel J. Tilden's office, No. 12 Wall-street. What the nature of his occupation has since been could not be ascertained yesterday. The Directory says this P. W. Rhodes was then a "Secretary;" but of what institution does not appear. From the personal description given of this particular secretary, he very closely resembles the P. W. Rhodes who has obtained the contract; and the inquiry naturally arises how such a person can carry out a contract of such character at the prices mentioned. The price for composition, press-work, and paper is lower than the regular market rates, and without reckoning proof-reading and the incidental expenses of an office, the work would have to be done at an actual loss, without taking into consideration the wear and tear of type. A friend of the contractor said yesterday that Mr. Rhodes would "take off his coat and set up his own type," and thus get over that objection as to the rates paid for composition; but to every practical printer this excuse is worthless. No one man could set up the type of the *City Record* as a daily paper, and it does not appear that P. W. Rhodes, the "Secretary," is a practical printer. It was not possible yesterday to ascertain where Mr. Rhodes' printing-office was located, or if he had an office at all. Practical printers, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that the contract could not be honestly performed for the prices agreed to. They considered that Rhodes was a mere figure-head to cover up somebody behind the scenes who understood the manipulation of contracts, and that this individual, whoever he may be, can "fix" things in the proper quarter. They all admit that the contract has an "ugly" appearance, and they shrug their shoulders and say they cannot understand it.

Coroners' Cases—The Cherry-Street Homicide—Acquittal of Cronin.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of James Downey, the laborer, of No. 85 Cherry-street, who died on Thursday from having on Sunday evening last, while in company with Alfred Lawrence, a sailor, been hit on the head with a brick by Michael Cronin, an engineer, in the employ of Charles Kelly, rectifier, corner of James-slip and Cherry-street. Cronin was present in custody of Officer Harty, of the Fourth Precinct, who made the arrest. Lawrence, on being examined, said that Cronin, without any provocation, struck Downey on the head with a brick, fracturing his skull. The testimony of all the remaining witnesses revealed a wholly different state of facts. Mr. Charles Kelly, Mrs. Hannah McCarthy, Mr. James Dwyer, and other citizens residing at the scene of the affray, testified that Downey, who was drunk, was acting in a most indecent manner in the street, when Cronin told him to stop or he would have him arrested. Downey and Lawrence then attacked Cronin, knocking him down repeatedly, and while lying on the ground he picked up the brick and struck Downey on the head with it. Officer Harty, Mr. Kelly, and several other respectable citizens gave Cronin an excellent character. The jury found that Downey's death resulted from having been struck with the brick, and stated that Cronin acted purely in self-defense. Coroner Herrman decided to hold Cronin in $1,000, to await any action the Grand Jury might take. Bail was at once furnished and Cronin discharged from custody.

Antonio Reyes, a young Spaniard, eighteen years of age, residing at No. 86 Sixth-avenue, on Sunday last with two companions visited the Spanish man-of-war lying at anchor in the North River. While returning their row-boat was run into and sunk by one of the Hamilton ferry-boats. Reyes was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

On Wednesday last Andrew McNulty, a coach driver, residing at No. 450 Cherry-street, while driving his coach into a stable near his residence, struck his head against the top of the gate and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Kessler was notified and will hold an inquest in the case.

New Artillery for the German Land and Sea Forces.

The Börsenzeitung of Berlin says that no fewer than four new kinds of guns have been introduced into the German army within the last two years. The first is a 700-pounder gun, 30½ centimetres in diameter; the second, a howitzer of 28 centimetres, which is loaded with 20 kilogrammes of powder and fires grenades of 199 kilogrammes, or 398 pounds; the third, a 21-centimetre siege-gun, with a charge of about 13 pounds and long grenades weighing 158 pounds, and the fourth a 6-centimetre field-gun. "The first of these guns," remarks the *

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1873.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Some Chinese merchants of San Francisco administer a deserved rebuke to the intolerance of the Board of Supervisors in a petition to that body. They declare their presence in this country to be the result of foreign intercourse having been forced upon the Chinese Government by Christian nations, and they naturally ask protection under the treaty stipulations made when China was compelled to give up her traditional policy and make treaties of interchange and friendship with her conquerors. They call attention to the fact that China is overrun with foreigners, who are fully protected, and many of whom have amassed great fortunes, and they request the same treatment here that citizens of the United States enjoy in China. If they cannot have this, but must submit to such cruel enactments as those lately made by the Supervisors, these sensible Chinamen propose the abrogation of all treaty stipulations between the United States and China, and the expulsion of the people of each from the territories of the other. In both argument and fact the heathen has the advantage over the Christian, and if anything can make a San Francisco Supervisor ashamed of himself, this petition should have that effect. Fortunately for our credit abroad, however, it is well known that the supervisor, whether in New-York or San Francisco, does not represent our average intelligence, honesty, or charity.

Massachusetts has been sensible in enacting that persons acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity must be committed to one of the lunatic asylums of the State for life, unless the Governor, after a hearing, becomes satisfied they can be at liberty without danger to others. The law is likely to be something of a restraint upon "emotional" murderers, as they can never be certain of satisfying any reasoning Governor that a man who has once taken human life is a proper person to be at large, and the prospect of permanent lodgings in a lunatic asylum is not more inviting than a life confinement in a prison. We shall probably hear less of the insanity plea in Massachusetts hereafter, and as the self-defense excuse was never very valuable, there is a gratifying prospect that in one State at least murderers are likely to pay some penalty for their crimes. Our own laws continue to offer very nearly the usual inducements to homicide, notwithstanding the efforts which were made to wholly revise them.

From the letter of Controller GREEN it will be seen that the Prison Commissioners have gone to work in the right way, by considering the propriety of taking the Bellevue Hospital grounds for the new prison, and have properly sought the opinion of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as to whether the grounds are necessary for the purposes of their department. Messrs. LAIMBEER, BOWEN, and STERN have had the good sense to meet this question in the right spirit by requesting the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital to report upon the expediency of its removal. By the answer which will be made to this request, and from the investigation ordered by the Board of Aldermen, which will be commenced this week, all the facts in relation to this important matter should be speedily before the public. That the result will be to show that the credit of the City demands the abandonment of Bellevue is certain, provided all the evidence is brought out that exists as to the unhealthfulness of the hospital and of the system of which it is an aggravation. Leaving out of view the obtaining of a site for the new City prison, without cost, the present inquiry must lead to great public benefit in the establishment of more suitable hospitals than the City has yet possessed.

Gratifying evidence that patriots still exist is discovered in the fact that a contractor has been found to print the *City Record* at prices which are asserted to be considerably less than the actual cost of the work. Not only did this patriotic contractor come forward to serve the public in this spirit of self-sacrifice, but he brought with him two other patriots, who gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 for his faithful performance of a contract that some folks insist will ruin him. There are some sordid and incredulous persons who persist in carefully looking over the specifications to see where the "grab comes in," but the public cannot be expected to have any sympathy with their labors. The proof of an astonishing public virtue found in the successful bid should not, however, prevent the officials having supervision of this matter from keeping an eye upon this contractor, nor from holding him to his work. The publication of the *City Record* is an imperative necessity under the charter, and its issue should not be allowed to be interrupted because the publisher may happen to get sick of his bargain.

A hint of coming perils is found in the report of the Fire Marshal for the past week, by which it appears that two of the fires were caused by fire-crackers. The "glorious Fourth" rarely passes without a large number of buildings being ignited by fire-works, and the danger to the City from this source is so much greater every year, that the Common Council should take some action in the matter. It is not possible nor desirable, perhaps, to prohibit the time-honored method of celebrating the day, which has become so dangerous, but it can and should be so regulated that the peril to property will be much less. It is true that of late years, owing to the great efficiency of the Fire Department, no serious disaster can be ascribed to this cause, but the conditions for a great conflagration on the Fourth are too favorable to be lightly treated. More, however, can be done to decrease this danger by citizens taking unusual precautions in regard to their property on that day, than by official action. These fires always take place where they are easily got at, and if every house has a bucket of water, with somebody having the sense to use it promptly, they can be extinguished in nearly every case before any damage is done.

Gen. DAVIS has established another claim to public respect by sending a party of men to hunt for and arrest the murderers of the Modoc prisoners. These miscreants must be known to FAIRCHILD and the other witnesses of the butchery, so that there can be no excuse for failing to secure them. The pursuit of them should be as remorseless as was that of Capt. JACK, and their punishment should be as severe as that which is meted out to him. Justice, no less than the permanent pacification of the border, requires that these white assassins shall pay the full penalty of their atrocious crimes.

Christian love and charity have penetrated the Lowell mills where some of the young female operatives, out of their slender earnings, have provided a home for worthy girls out of work, where also the children of mothers engaged in the mills are cared for during the hours of labor. This practical charity might well be imitated in this City, where there is abundant material for it. In our midst are hundreds of young girls who should have some safe refuge when out of employment, and in our crowded tenements children can be found every day who are left alone during all the hours of labor. Our private charities are already numerous, but the helpless and the tempted are with us in such abundance that a great part of our wretchedness is not only unrelieved, but is unknown.

South Carolina is paying roundly for the luxury of Kukluxism. Under the proclamation of Gov. SCOTT, offering rewards for the apprehension and conviction of Kuklux, Gov. MOSES appointed commissioners who have just made a report awarding $34,900 to the claimants in 162 cases. Some of the persons engaged in this business of convicting Kuklux appear to have made a very good thing of it, and we find one individual given the handsome sum of $17,400. At the time the proclamation of Gov. SCOTT was issued the condition of the State was such that it was excusable, but as a general rule, it is difficult to justify rewards for convictions in cases which a portion of the people consider political. It is not entirely certain that South Carolina will in the end derive much benefit from convictions which afford ground for the charge that the prosecutors were incited by love of gain rather than of justice.

The Political Outlook in New-York.

To those who have labored long and ardently in the cause of Reform, the political outlook for the Fall is not encouraging. Last year the cause of Reform presented a pretty solid front, but it only triumphed through the dissensions of its adversaries. This year there is every prospect that these dissensions will be healed, and that instead of defeating the Democratic masses in detail, we shall have to face them in one compact host. Against the united forces of Tammany and Apollo Hall, what have we to present? A Republican organization divided by petty and personal jealousies, in which the mass of the party look in vain for trustworthy leaders, and in which time-serving expediency has not yet given place to elevated and far-seeing political principle. To co-operate with this, we have a scattered mass of Democratic reformers of very uncertain strength, and with a decided tendency to fall back into the old party lines. The cause of non-partisan Reform in local affairs, for which we have struggled long and strenuously, has been betrayed through the cowardice and office-seeking proclivities of its chief representatives, and has been brought into discredit through the disreputable favoritism of an opinionated and foolish Chief Magistrate. It is true that all the good which has been accomplished in local government has been due to the co-operation of respectable men of all parties on the one ground of honesty and efficiency in office. It is also true that the results of the Reform triumph at the polls might have been much more satisfactory had its acknowledged representatives exhibited greater boldness and self-denial, and had its elected chief administrative officer been more faithful to the platform on which he was elected.

Every honest and intelligent citizen of New-York can appreciate the force of the arguments which will be brought against the perpetuation of the non-partisan principle in local contests, but every one must also see that our sole hope of good government in the future depends upon its steadfast maintenance. There is nothing to be gained by underrating the gravity of past failures, but there is everything to be lost by allowing the contemplation of these to shut our eyes to future dangers. Deduct a few respectable figureheads from the joint organization of Tammany and Apollo Hall, and consider the class of men who really control it, and who are waiting for the chance of seizing once more on the spoils of local office. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, BEN WOOD, "CHARLEY" LOEW, GEO. F. PURSER, "BILLY" WALSH, "DENNY" BURNS, "JIMMY" HAYES, "TIM" CAMPBELL, &c., &c.—are these the kind of men whom the tax-payers of New-York can safely see conducting their affairs, spending their money, and distributing petty offices among a horde of still baser satellites? And yet, the prospects of the gang are particularly good at the present moment for obtaining a local victory this Fall, not very important in itself, but exceedingly momentous, as likely to lead to another lengthened reign of Democratic corruption in this City. When Mr. TILDEN and his "respectable" friends bring us to this, we shall doubtless be assured that they had all along maintained an "armed neutrality," and that they really never suspected that their industrious stirring in the Tammany pool could only result in bringing the dregs to the surface. But the City would be plundered again all the same, just as it was in the old days of Mr. TILDEN'S armed neutrality and his speeches on centralization at Tammany State Conventions.

It does not require much foresight to discover what the new Tammany rallying-cry is to be. Apollo Hall has sounded it already: "Justice to the adopted citizens of every race and faith." Translated into the vernacular this means, "a better show for Irish Catholics of the Democratic persuasion." Echoed by the religious Press, it leads to a mild appeal like this, made yesterday in the *Freeman's Journal*:

> "This odious religious persecution ought to combine all Catholics, and all others who object to a prescription of religious observance to be dictated by an old woman (Gov. DIX.) The way to do this will be by a general rally at the polls next November, of those who do not like Puritan despotism."

Traced to its source, the new party cry is based on the fact that Irish Catholics are left all but unrepresented on the Board of Education, that their power over the Board of Emigration is gone, that the Department of Charities is no longer under their dictation, that their institutions have been deprived of the excise moneys, and that, everywhere, men are being appointed, sometimes on grounds inadequate enough, but always, to the Mayor's credit be it said, without reference to any race or faith, and primarily on the ground of being American citizens. This new Democratic cry may be a potent enough one in New-York, but, as we pointed out last Fall, it is a weapon apt to recoil on those who use it. Nothing would more effectually unite the respectable sentiment of New-York on the side of Reform than to find it opposed by such means as those which its adversaries are already employing. We earnestly hope that the contest will never become narrowed down to the ground of bitter sectarian controversy, and we advise the friends of Reform Government not to calculate too hastily on the reunited Democratic organizations being guilty of the folly to which they are being urged. The present brief respite from political contest may be very properly spent in devising some common ground of action for the rather disorganized hosts of Reform. We trust that the opportunity will not be thrown away.

Presbyterian Union.

The union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches was completed in 1870. It is the only palpable result, yet obtained, of the propositions looking to the union of all the Presbyterian Churches, which were made as early as 1867. It has, however, had the effect of stimulating negotiations for union between various Presbyterian bodies in America and Great Britain. A correspondence with this object was conducted for several years between the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches. The General Assemblies of both bodies expressed themselves several times in favor of union; their conference committees, appointed to discuss the terms on which union should be arranged, made a number of hopeful reports; but the object was never attained. The negotiation would always come to a halt when the question of psalmody was reached. The Presbyterians in their worship sing both the psalms and hymns of modern composition, while the United Presbyterians hold that only the psalms contained in the Bible have the Divine sanction, and that they only should be employed. A proposition was made to compromise this difficulty by leaving it to individual congregations to decide what should be sung, but it was not sanctioned. The last United Presbyterian General Assembly declared that it could not set aside its principles or distinctive features for the sake of union.

The Southern Presbyterian Church was separated from the late Old School Church before the war. It has been invited informally two or three times by the Northern Presbyterians to unite with them, but has not responded with any heartiness. The Northern delegates to the Southern General Assembly have been received politely, but have been given no encouragement as to the objects of their mission. Both the branches of which the Northern Church is formed gave offense in their day to the South; the Old School by its declaration for the National cause at the beginning of the war; the New School by its constant anti-slavery record.

The last Northern General Assembly declared that all the action touching the Southern Church and the Independent Synod of Missouri, taken previous to their union by either of the two bodies now constituting the reunited Church, has been rendered null and void by the operation of the terms of union. It invited the Southern Church to reconsider the question of union, and appointed a committee of conference. This action was not formally communicated to the Southern General Assembly during its session; so it will not come before that body till next year. The tone of the Southern Presbyterian Press on the subject is favorable to a friendly correspondence, but averse to organic union.

Last year a visiting delegate from the Reformed Church in America (Dutch) suggested to the Southern General Assembly that a closer relation between the two churches might be advantageous to both. The thought was received with favor by the Southern Presbyterians. Their Assembly sent a delegate to the Reformed General Synod, who expressed, in behalf of his brethren, their great satisfaction that such a proposition had been made, and their desire to consider it carefully. The Reformed Synod appointed a committee on the subject, and sent a delegate to present it more formally to the Southern General Assembly. The Assembly, at its last meeting, responded by appointing a committee to confer with a committee of the Reformed Church as to how more intimate relations may be established, "and what ought to be the nature and extent thereof," and report the result to the next General Assembly. The Southern Presbyterian Church has no Northern, the Reformed Church has no Southern, constituency. A union would result in a church covering the whole country, each branch of which would preserve its autonomy in its own field. If the union is effected, the Independent Synod of Missouri will join the resultant body.

A third element has been introduced into these negotiations by the fact that a correspondence is also in progress between the Dutch and German branches of the Reformed Church. They have advanced to the appointment of conference committees. It is yet to be seen whether union will be promoted or imperiled by this circumstance. The three churches together would make a body of about 285,000 members. The possibility of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church entering into a union was mentioned by its representatives in the last General Assemblies of both the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches. This had not been expected. The Cumberlands have departed considerably from the Calvinistic standards, and have never shown a strong disposition to return. Committees of conference were appointed by the Northern and the Cumberland General Assemblies. The Welsh Calvinistic Presbyterian Church has ordered a vote of its congregations to be taken on the question of uniting with the Northern General Assembly.

A correspondence between the United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches went so far that in 1869 a definite basis of union was agreed upon by the conference committees, and submitted to the general courts of the two bodies. It was rejected by the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod in 1870. The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America has just appointed a committee to consider, with committees who may be appointed by other bodies, the subject of a union of all the Calvinistic Churches. This is the most promising movement that has been made since the union of the Old and New School Presbyterians. The Reformed Church is, and always has been, on perfectly good terms with its fellow churches, and is excellently adapted to act as a mediator in adjusting the minor differences between them. An immediate result must not, however, be anticipated. The prejudices and pet peculiarities of some of the bodies whom it is desired to include are too strong to be overcome without the help of time. But the action of the Reformed Church marks an an advance.

Mormons in England.

On the 25th of May ult. a conference of Mormons was held in the Amphitheatre, Holborn, which, on the score of the action taken, and the statistics made public, is worth attention. An advertisement had previously appeared to the effect that "President GEORGE A. SMITH, successor of President BRIGHAM YOUNG, as Trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," would be at the meeting, and this drew together, it is said, quite a large crowd of persons who do not belong to the Mormon community. Of the latter, however, there were full 500, and of this number more were women than men. The proceedings are spoken of by the London journals as having been carried on with much order and decorum, the bulk of those present being the respectable artisan class. Upon the stage "President" SMITH planked himself, surrounded by about twenty "Apostles" and "Elders," immediately in front of whom was a choir, consisting of fifteen girls of from fourteen to twenty years of age. After preliminary exercises a "report" was read, from which we gather some facts of considerable interest.

It appears that in the London District alone there are, at this time, 1,890 Mormons. The Society is in a flourishing condition pecuniarily, one of the chief objects being to collect funds to send out fresh members from time to time to Salt Lake. Ultimately, it is intended that all members of the community shall be gathered together in the Western fold. For the present the movement is limited to deputations, which consist largely of women. It was explained at the conference that it was a mistake to say that BRIGHAM YOUNG had retired from the Presidency of the community—his withdrawal having been only from the Presidency of the Bank in Salt Lake City, and from some other official duties, merely because of his advanced age. "President" SMITH—for he was still so termed in spite of this explanation—then proceeded to give some account of himself. He had just returned, he said, from Palestine, with eight brethren, and was now on his way to Utah. One country was the old promised land, and the other the new. He was glad to know the London conference was in so flourishing a condition. It was important to keep up the flow of emigration and money to Salt Lake to preserve affectionate relations with the brethren there. After this there were praying and singing, and subsequently an election of "Twelve Apostles," that dozen of the Saints who received most votes being declared raised to the coveted dignity in the most approved democratic manner.

The conference is of importance as showing that the Latter Day Saints in England have positive vitality as a religious body, and that the limits, or natural increase, of the community in Utah by no means represent or foreshadow the possible future Mormon society. If the London District, notwithstanding the emigration, still numbers 1,500, there should be, in the ratio of population, some 15,000 Mormons in Great Britain and Ireland; and, if it be said there are few or none in the latter country, the great number in Wales may perhaps make up the average. It was affirmed at the late conference that the numbers of the Saints were increasing, not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent of Europe, and that their zeal and liberality in the cause were likewise commensurately increasing. We cite these points as bearing upon the prophecies, often freely expressed among us, that Mormonism is "dying out," and that with the influx of "Gentiles," and the declining influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the tenure of vital force enjoyed by the society is certain to be brief. Hardly any organization is likely, however, to meet such a fate so long as supplies of numbers and means are kept up thus vigorously from without, and in dealing with the Mormon question we may wisely bear the fact in mind.

A Sensible Murderer.

A really estimable murderer, one for whom we can feel respect, and whose conduct we can pronounce perfectly satisfactory, is a rarity. The average murderer either awakens our contempt by his efforts to deny his guilt, or exasperates us by his pretense of insanity; or, when finally brought to the gallows, sickens us by his assumption of lofty piety, and insults us by expressing a certainty of meeting us in another world. In any or all of these reprehensible ways he is an extremely unsatisfactory object of contemplation, and it is, therefore, with grim surprise that we find in Mr. WILLIAM WILLIS a murderer of unexceptionable manners and of an admirable sense of propriety.

Mr. WILLIS was convicted in 1864, in Ulster County, of having killed a young woman. As may be inferred, he killed the girl because he loved her—such being the usual inconsequent habit of homicidal lovers. Although the plea of insanity was made in his behalf, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was subsequently commuted to that of imprisonment for life.

So far there was nothing in the conduct of the man to distinguish him from other murderers. The effect of nine years of prison life, however, has been such that he now acknowledges the justice of his sentence, and actually declines to have it in any way shortened. He recently wrote a letter to his former counsel, in which he argued that he deserved his punishment, that the safety of the community required the stern punishment of crime, and that were he to be pardoned the interests of society would thereby suffer. He therefore announced his intention to accept no pardon, remarking: "Without aspirations for the heroic, but with all humility and candor, I cannot shirk the just punishment of my crime."

With these opinions, every sensible man who reads WILLIS' letter will cordially agree. It is, however, none the less remarkable to find them set forth with such evident sincerity by a convicted murderer. In this single instance, prison life seems to have had the reformatory effect which philanthropists claim should be its legitimate end. Had WILLIS professed unlimited repentance for his crime, and made this, together with his good conduct while a prisoner, the ground of an application for pardon, he would have very properly been regarded as a plausible hypocrite, bent only upon escaping the punishment which he deserved. His refusal to accept a pardon is, on the contrary, the best evidence of the sincerity of his repentance, and a public wearied of the stereotyped piety of the murderer on the gallows, will find no difficulty in accepting as genuine the manly letter of this satisfied and satisfactory murderer.

Of course no one will venture to dispute WILLIS' assertion that he ought to be permitted to serve the full term of his sentence. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that other murderers do not display a like appreciation of their deserts. If the score of murderers now in the Tombs would only take pattern by WILLIS, and confessing their crimes, unite in a request for their immediate hanging, they would for once earn the gratitude, and to some extent the admiration, of the public, which now only cherishes a feeble hope that, in spite of the skill and trickery of their counsel, they may be finally made to suffer the punishment which they so richly deserve.

Coney Island.

Something ought to be immediately done to permanently put an end to the gambling games which certain New-York sharpers maintain with such audacious persistence season after season on the Coney Island beach. During the past three Sundays the most favored points of the beach have been monopolized by these scoundrels, who, by the way, are now so emboldened, through the failure of all previous attempts to oust them, that they lie in wait for visitors and render it exceedingly unpleasant for them if they don't consent to gather round their tables and play at "three-card monte" until they have been pretty well fleeced. Coney Island has long been a favorite breathing place for New-Yorkers who cannot afford to take a stroll by the sea-side, or a surf-bath oftener than once a week. The Police Commissioners of this City, because of this popularity, frequently so far exceeded their jurisdiction as to send policemen to drive away the sharpers, when, in point of fact, the work should have been done by the trustees of Gravesend, Long Island, to which village the island belongs. The island proper contains a few profitable farms. There are several hotels and any number of refreshment saloons and bathing houses. From all of these the before-mentioned trustees collect rents amounting annually to several thousand dollars; but notwithstanding, curiously enough, they feel under no obligation to give anything in return. Two policemen in uniform would be sufficient during the Summer months to preserve order and keep the gamblers moving. The cost of such a force, at the rate of $25 per week for each man, from May to October, would amount to a little more than $1,000. The Gravesend trustees, like the trustees of most small villages, have a very erroneous notion of economy. Without doubt they have hitherto abstained from providing adequate police for Coney Island under the belief that in so doing they have effected a saving to the tax-payers. It has evidently never entered into their heads that, by employing proper methods for protection the number of Summer boarders at the hotels would be increased in proportion, while the character of the casual visitors would be vastly improved in respectability. There is no place in the country where the well-to-do mechanics of New-York would sooner go and take their wives and families, if they were once assured that the arrangements for keeping the roughs in subjection were sufficient. Store-keepers and their families would be open to conviction in like manner. The effect of a reform of the nature described would be to cause an annual addition to the hotels, boarding-houses, and refreshment saloons, and, as a consequence, a considerable addition to the revenue of the island.

However, in spite of this reasoning, if the Gravesend trustees should not be convinced, it would pay the railroad company to make an agreement with the hotel and saloon keepers, by which a police system, such as we have suggested, could be established.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

With this week the season ends at Booth's Theatre, and with it closes the present tenure of Mr. Edwin Booth's metropolitan management. In the latter fact, friends of the stage will see cause for grave regret. Mr. Booth has done honorable work in an honorable manner, and the implication to be drawn from his retirement is not a matter for congratulation. The Shakespearean revivals brought forth by him have been especially creditable to the American theatre. It is true that the frames have sometimes outshone the pictures—in other words, that the setting has not always been as good as the setting—but we do not doubt that Mr. Booth has tried hard to scale all things at an even pitch of excellence, and we know that the reputation he has so worthily gained in the effort will be of abiding profit to him. The beauty of the house, the solid way in which drama after drama has been equipped and put upon the stage, the respect for art and the reaching up for a higher and nobler treatment of its subjects, are all points which have been conspicuous at Booth's Theatre, and are not to be forgotten. They will assuredly receive future and permanent recognition as well as current praise. We can well believe that his relief from managerial cares will be of advantage to Mr. Booth as an actor. It is hard, well-nigh impossible, for the successful artist to be likewise, and for himself, the successful man of business. Garrick and John Kemble did it, to be sure, but Macready failed, and so did Charles Kean, so far as pecuniary loss implies failure, (which is not always a safe criterion,) thus showing that the sharp competition of our modern time renders difficult a task once comparatively easy.

Probably Mr. Booth would have been more prosperous had he been more fortunate in the women of his company. We mean, of course, no disparagement to those worthy ladies, who, to the best of their talent and good-will, have borne, in this wise, the heat and burden of the day. But if Booth's Theatre, with all its splendid advantages, could have added that of some brilliant young woman of genius—a Fanny Kemble or a Miss O'Neill, or any prototype that might in this poorer age be vouchsafed us—it is clear that lasting prosperity would have been much more certain. Such an element has revived the sinking fortunes of many a heavy dramatic venture, and could it have been added to the attractions already controlled by the manager, would have made "assurance doubly sure," and taken "a bond of fate." As regards Mr. Booth's own acting, our estimates have been repeatedly made public, and need not now be revived. Mr. Booth is admirable in "special parts," and in some of these is now without a rival; in others he is crude and uneven, and there are a few of his embodiments he might wisely abandon altogether. Like his father, he is grandly successful in *Sir Giles* and in *Iago*: unlike his father he fails—save in certain exceptional passages—in *Richard* and *Othello*. There is much to admire in his *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *Richelieu*—although we rate none of these among his best parts; and in such melodramatic assumptions as *Bertuccio* he rises almost to sublimity. We consider, however, take it for all in all, that his *Brutus*, in Howard Payne's tragedy, has been the most evenly sustained and thoroughly excellent of his characters of late; and that his *Brutus* in "Julius Cæsar" is to be put in an exactly opposite category.

Regarding Mr. Booth's work, in its entirety, we hold that the community owes him a great debt of gratitude. There has been, in the higher walks of the drama, no such manager as actor, and no such actor as manager. In both functions Mr. Booth has erected a noble standard, useful as a rallying-point to the whole country, and the wholesome effects of which will extend from the present into the next generation. The services that he has rendered the stage are substantial as well as brilliant. In no case will they be forgotten; yet some early and tangible recognition would be graceful and timely, and we should be very glad if, on this occasion of his vacating a managerial chair he has filled with so much dignity and credit, an appropriate selection from the cultivated and influential members of the community were to unite in paying to Mr. Booth some public honor, which should be a fitting memorial of his merits and achievements.

MR. STODDART'S BENEFIT.

Mr. J. H. Stoddart takes a benefit on Tuesday night at the Union-square Theatre. A man who has caused so many peals of hearty laughter has on that score alone a claim on the public who have enjoyed them: but, beyond this, Mr. Stoddart has deserts as one of the most studious and careful artists we have ever had among us. So veritable a comic visage as his brings temptations, and Mr. Stoddart has sometimes perhaps yielded a trifle to them; but his quaintness, associated in a rare way with rich humor, his keen vitality and manifest sense of enjoyment in his art, and his strong power of discriminative characterization are qualities of excellence that far outweigh the little blemishes which searching criticism may occasionally detect and point out. The private department of artists is not a matter with which those who deal publicly with their professional merits are called upon to discuss; but it is not unbecoming, on an occasion like this, to suggest that Mr. Stoddart's blameless repute, and the respect in which we hear he is held by all who know him, afford grounds for the hope that all who wish well to the stage will take this opportunity to do honor to so worthy a representative of it. Mr. Stoddart leaves New-York directly, to be absent for a long time. He is [illegible] part of those who have been delighted by his efforts at Wallack's for some years past, exert themselves for Mr. Stoddart's benefit, on Tuesday, at the Union-square Theatre, the comedian will receive a compliment of an overflowing description, and one, therefore, fairly consistent with his rich deservings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

A new drama is offered at Niblo's to-morrow night from the pen of Mr. Edward Spencer, of Baltimore, and for the presentation in the chief part of the gentleman who chooses to be known by the *nom de plume* of "Oofty Goofy." Mr. Spencer has written "Kit," "Across the Continent," and similar works, and his present effort is said by interested parties to contain strong elements of success. We are told that the piece is free from "sensationalism," and depends for success on the depiction of domestic humor and pathos. The cast includes the names of quite a number of performers who have made themselves favorites at this house, and we do not doubt that "Oofty Goofy" will receive everything to which his or its merits may entitle them. "Mlle. Lulu" will thereafter, on every night this week, bound high in the air in obedience to the reiterated demands of the intelligent patrons of the theatre.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Little Nell," a young actress of the "Lotta school," is to commence an engagement at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening. She will not in a sensational play called "Pickita."..... Mr. J. M. Ward will, to-morrow evening, appear at Wood's Museum in a drama entitled "Cuba."..... A concert, complimentary to Mr. John P. Morgan, the distinguished musician, will be given, under the direction of his brother organists of Trinity Parish, at Mr. Hopeburth's new church, in Madison-avenue, next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Gulager, Mr. George W. Morgan, the organist; Mr. Remmertz, and other artists, including a chorus of 100 voices from the Church Music Association, have volunteered their services.

Home Gossip.

Miss Kate Denin is at the California Theatre, in San Francisco..... Mr. Fechter is to act in Boston during the Fall..... Miss Jane Coombs is to act this week in Milwaukee..... Mr. John Gilbert and Miss Kate Reignolds are among the artists who were to take part in the performance for the benefit of the widow and family of the late J. H. Selwyn, at the Boston Museum, last night..... The Vokes family was at the Boston Theatre..... The Lingards were at the Boston Museum..... Miss Pauline Markham and Mr. Leffingwell were delighting the frequenters of the St. Louis Grand Opera-house, last week..... Mr. Sothern will commence a six weeks' engagement at the California Theatre on July 7. The Baltimore *Sun* supplies the following details of Miss Lee Hudson's funeral: "The funeral of Miss Lee Hudson, the equestrian actress, who died in St. Louis on June 2, in consequence of injuries received while performing in the play of "Mazeppa" with her horse, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Shepherd Richardson, Rev. B. F. Brown, rector of All Saints' Chapel, conducting the services at the dwelling and at the grave. There were but few ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession present, from the fact that the theatrical season being over, nearly all the members of the profession are absent from the city. The body of Miss Hudson was deposited at Greenmount Cemetery, in the private vault of Mr. John H. Weaver, and will remain there until the final interment at Loudon Park. A few hours before the demise of Miss Hudson she requested that her body should be buried at Baltimore, and that her tomb should be a sarcophagus, surmounted by the statue of a horse carved in marble. At the time of her death she had made a verbal will, disposing of some property in this city, and leaving direction to her agents, J. Norris & Son, to sell her interest in a house on North Exeter-street, to carry out the monumental design. The friends of the deceased actress experienced some delay in obtaining a clergyman to officiate at the funeral, five ministers being unable so do so on account of Sunday engagements, or the shortness of the notice given. Mr. Brown was the last one applied to, and as he was at liberty, responded promptly.

Foreign Notes.

M. Capoul had arrived in London, and was on the point of singing at Drury Lane, in "Faust" and "Mignon." Mme. Nilsson had just sung in "Lucia," with her wonted success. .....Messrs. Strakosch and Musio had left Paris for Italy, to complete their engagements of artists for an operatic season in New-York in the Fall, and also to purchase new scenery and costumes for "Aida," which is to be brought out in splendid style..... "The Crown Diamonds" was in rehearsal at Covent Garden, where the part of *Catarina* will be played by Mme. Patti. M. Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet" is also in rehearsal, and Mlle. Albani was to play the character of *Ophelia*..... On the 22d ult. the celebrated composer, Richard Wagner, completed his sixtieth year. The day was observed in Munich, as elsewhere, by concerts of Wagner music. Some enthusiastic admirers of the maestro on the same day had a slab affixed to the house at Leipsic in which Wagner was born, recording the event of his birth..... Mr. Charles Mathews has reappeared at the Gaiety Theatre, in London..... The latest European journals announce the approaching inception of one of the most famous of European musical festivals, the "Jubelfest" of the Lower Rhine, to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, under the direction of Herr Rietz, of Dresden, and Herr Breunung, of Aix. The first performance was to commence in regular Teutonic fashion, with a festival overture and a prologue, to be recited by Herr Rittershaus, and followed by the "Messiah." The second programme was to consist of the Credo from Bach's grand Mass in B minor, Mozart's cantata, "David Penitente," and Beethoven's choral symphony, without which no German music meeting is considered to be complete. On the third day the programme was to be more varied, but still equally classical..... Mr. John Hollingshead communicates the subjoined information to the London *Daily Telegraph*: "An important fact in London history like the number of existing theatres may justify a more detailed statement than your dramatic critic gave to-day, and this statement will show that he rather underestimated the number. At the present moment there are forty-seven licensed play-houses in London, or fifty-two, if we include the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Park, North Woolwich Gardens, the Deptford and Greenwich Theatres—all connected with the centre of London either by short railways of continuous streets. Twenty-one of these have sprung into existence during the last ten years; and twenty-four of them, if we include the theatres licensed in the Alexandra Park, Crystal Palace, and North Woolwich Gardens. The old London theatres—twenty-nine in number—have been reduced to twenty-six by the destruction of the Alexandra at Highbury, the City of London at Norton Folgate, and the Bijou in the Haymarket. They are: Adelphi, Astley's, Britannia, Effner, Cabinet, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, East London, (formerly the Effingham, at Whitechapel,) Gallery of Illustration, Grecian, Haymarket, Her Majesty's, (rebuilt, but not opened,) Lyceum, Marylebone, New Royalty, Olympic, Pavilion, Queen's, Garrick, Princess's, Prince of Wales, Sadler's Wells, St. James, Standard, Strand, Surrey, and Victoria—24 in number. The new theatres are: The Queen's, Gaiety, Vaudeville, Court, Globe, Opera Comique, Variety, (at Hoxton,) Charing Cross, Holborn, Holborn Amphitheatre, Alexandra, (Camden Town,) Elephant and Castle, and Hengler's Circus—13 in number. The music halls that have become theatres are Alhambra, Oriental, (at Limehouse,) Regent, (at Westminster,) and Philharmonic, (at Islington)—4 in number. Four other places in London have dramatic licenses, and are used as theatres—St. George's Hall, the Bijou, (at Bayswater,) Cremorne Gardens, and the Surrey Gardens. The Alexandra Park, Crystal Palace, and North Woolwich Gardens make three more theatres connected with central London by short railways; and Greenwich and Deptford, two more even more closely connected with the centre."

Condition of the Crops in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 14.—Caterpillars have again appeared. In an adjacent county they are destroying the cotton. They are worse on the North Mississippi than ever before. Owing to the incessant rains the grass and weeds are also damaging the cotton crop.

There were only twelve interments here to-day from all diseases, against seventeen yesterday. There were thirty-eight deaths from cholera during the week.

VIENNA.

Exposition Prices—Another Visit to the Show—America's Contributions—General Opinion of England's Products.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Thursday, May 29.

As I came in to-day to the hotel, I saw the manager, with a box of tacks and a bundle of papers sitting along the corridor, with a face which indicated an instant purpose of suicide, or at least of assisting at the funerals of all he held near and dear in the world, and I did not hesitate to inquire the nature of his errand in my part of the world. Alas! The "magistrates" were upon him! As far back as the 15th of May they had ordered certain charges to be adopted during the Exhibition, and a notice of these to be affixed in each room, and now, on the 29th of May, the persecuted manager was obeying the fell command. I was rather interested in the document, for it shewed me how much I had contributed to the banker's account of my host, which would have been in my pocket, had the newspaper correspondents not cried aloud and spared not. The satisfaction, of course, was not of the highest possible nature, but all knowledge is useful. By the tariff I learn that most rooms can be had for six florins a day, (two florins being somewhat less that $1;) suites of rooms, varying from forty florins per diem, or £4 sterling to one-half that amount, the lowest priced room being three florins. Two wax candles are seventy kreutzers. A service is sixty kreutzers a head (100 kreutzers to the florin.) I wonder is it "too late?" I really hope not, because in the end the exhibition will be most interesting and complete. The weather must improve, so must the manners of the cabdrivers, and the building itself will contain rare treasures and, possess types perfectly original. For instance, there will never again be a Chinese exhibition, if the Government of China adhere to their present resolve. They have distinctly stipulated that this concession to the curiosity of the outer world must not be taken as a precedent. France is going to add to the surprises she is preparing for Europe. She has just changed her government without bloodshed. There were no tumults, fraternizations, Mazzinibianco, or Monrir pour la patrie to mark the advent of MacMahon to power, vice Thiers retired. The side galleries, which were empty a week ago, are being filled with very beautiful objects, as if France were determined to show that if the fates were adverse to her armies in the field, she is still la grande nation in many of the arts of peace. The Italian statuary alone would reward the expense of a visit and a week's stay in Vienna. The Palermo mosaics, Milanese inlaid furniture, silks, &c., are noteworthy, and Belgium has made great progress, and is nearly complete in her varied and interesting display of skill and industry.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

From the eyes of another, let us see what is the state of the American exhibition.

The supplement of the *News Freie Press*, called the *Internationale Ausstellungs Zeitung*, printed in their own establishment, within the grounds of the Exhibition, gives a detailed account of the catalogue just published by the United States Commission, which, on the whole, does not appear very favorable.

Several of the first firms are "mentioned" as "missing," such as the piano-forte manufactory of Steinway, the cotton manufactories of Lowell, many well-known names in the gold, silver, lead, and copper trade, the great India-rubber manufactories, and a host of what one would have expected to see who knew anything of the United States' manufactories and industries. Among the mining productions, nickel and cobalt, silica, steel, ores from Colorado, pure sulphur from Vermont, are noticed especially. The exhibition of models, the Sutro Tunnel in Nevada, Dank's rotating puddle stove, and the constructions for regulating the Hell Door on the East River, are also especially alluded to as worthy of attention.

In the agricultural products, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, (and whisky!) are named. The grain of the West and the forests of the North are said to be very poorly represented. The same remark is applied to the patent medicines in the Chemical Department; and in Petroleum industry, oils prepared from cotton-seed and ethereal oils are exhibited, but are not specially distinguished. Regarding victuals, bread alone is mentioned as particularly fitted for transportation, finding a good market in South America. The apparatus for pressing sugar-cane in Louisiana is considered to be old and imperfect, and the backward state of the manufacture is ascribed to the want of laborers and peculiar taxation. The considerable increase of wine merchants is hailed with pleasure, as it is supposed that the demoralising use of strong liquor will be superseded in the States by wine drinking. American breweries are not exhibited, but preserves are said to be numerous, especially those of oysters, lobsters, and meats.

In textile industry, shirting, ready-made shirts, and stockings made by machinery only are specified. The leather prepared from the skin of the alligator greatly attracts the writer's attention, but it is known not to remain long water-proof, owing to the natural breaks of continuity in the hide. In metals the whole space is occupied by nails fabricated by machinery, tools, axes, different kinds of stoves, locks, lamps, skates, &c. The covering of metal with nickel, not subject to oxydation, is described as something new.

Passing over the wood, glass, and stone industry, very poorly represented, the report comes to paper made of rice, and household articles of papier-maché, which are warmly recommended. Photographs and stereoscopes (Niagara Falls) are not wanting, and are particularly interesting. As might have been expected, the agricultural machines and knitting-machines are highly praised, and, as a novelty, a machine for the repair of wooden-down shoe-heels is mentioned especially.

Scientific instruments are reported to be scanty, and of chirorgical instruments only those of the dentistry are noticed. The exhibition of fire-arms, however, is duly praised, as it deserves. In the marine exhibition the contrivance for saving the lives in shipwreck and the light-tower in Washington are particularly adverted to.

What has been sent over to give Europeans an idea of the extent and importance of popular instruction in the United States is represented as praiseworthy, though insufficient for the immense mental machinery set going in the States, but the ordinary school-house will be speedily put in a better form.

The reporter of the *Internationals Ausstellungs Zeitung* concludes by saying that, considering the difficulties caused by the enormous distance of the States the whole exhibition may be considered satisfactory.

GERMAN OPINION OF ENGLAND'S SHOW.

But then, to show that there are critics on all sides, the *Tagesblatt* has an article on the English exhibition of which the British are very proud, which takes rather a lower estimate of their merits. In the number of May 25 it says:

"Old England, tired of exhibitions, has made no great efforts to show the mother country in a very favorable light. The most celebrated industrial firms have not sent anything, and in no department can the preponderance of Great Britain be seen in such a way as to impress us as with a belief in the wealth and strength of the nation.

It appears as if this indifference were intended to give the colonies a better opportunity of displaying in an ostentatious manner their immense wealth in raw productions. They were obliged to place a whole cross-wing of the Industrial Palace at the disposal of these colonies, and these are now completely filled. It would have been much better if these raw products had been placed in the corresponding division of the agricultural hall, or in a pavilion, but the colonies are now in the Palace of Industry, and possession is nine points of the law. The first idea we are impressed with on entering the crowded space, filled with the raw productions of such distant climes, is that England is trying to enrich its colonies by a reinforcement of European laborers, as we find everywhere on the walls photographs of beautiful landscapes, to which explanatory texts are annexed, and above superscriptions in German, such as: 'The best soil for grass and agriculture, almond stones and cattle;' 'Fruitful tracts of land, good pasture-ground;' 'Rich in gold,' and round about you find displayed immense ingots, made of plaster and covered with gold-dust, but between them also bars of real gold from the New-Zealand Bank, one weighing 114 ounces, and on which you can still observe the marks of the pickax, a necklace with diamonds as large as peas, another diamond weighing forty-sixty carats. Inward the attraction is managed so artfully that it is impossible to believe it is accidental.

On entering we see the Australian gold and cotton fields. First of all Queensland, the native advantages of which are shown by oreo and hydrographic maps and by photographs. Among the latter, representing the country and the inhabitants of Queensland, we find the productions of the country in frames and under glass. There we can see mineralsof all kinds, earth, wool, goldsand, &c. Life-size drawings show us some very hideous native races, and close by an advertisement tells us that the colonists have divine service so many times on every Sunday in this or the other church.

A beautiful block of malachit shows variety and change in the productions of the soil; then come samples of flour, sugar, cotton, the bread fruit, &c., very primatively made cigars, poor samples of tobacco, colonial goods, coals, and skins. A very elegant plow, measuring nearly one cord (Klafter) and a half, which appears so heavy that it is difficult to understand how one man can handle it, and allows one to form an idea of the difficulties in turning up the ground, is also seen. A very considerable export is in beef and mutton, preserved in tin cases. Finally the model of an eminent ship of the latest construction is exhibited. It appears that the people in Queensland are very much in want of females, as the vessel praises in high terms its accommodations for unmarried ladies (traveling alone, for whom a large space is reserved.

The other colonies of New-Zealand and Victoria give evidence of the same wealth in metals and cotton. In this division the fruit diffuses a most delicious perfume. Skins and wool stuffs are exhibited, samples of wood shown in the form of a book, so that in opening the covers you see the leaves and the bark of the trees. Different sorts of wine and goods made of a kind of hemp (Pharmi tenax) complete the collection.

Having now finished the Australian colonies of Great Britain, we come to its West Indian possessions of Bahama and Jamaica. In Bahama we find beautiful kinds of wood for carpenters, and stained wood, magnificent shells, and other articles found on the sea-shore. A specialty of the Cuban Islands are the artificial flowers and wreaths, made of fish-bone and scales; if you were not to read "fish-bone" on the box you would never imagine that these charming articles were made of that substance.

The African possessions of England exhibit more tobacco in proportion than in products of the soil. We see children learning the Semitish language on large wooden tablets; the ink can be washed off and the tablets are again legible. The toys and implements of the natives are very primitive, and they are not exhibited in such numbers as to permit us to form a correct judgment about them. The Cape of Good Hope is very richly represented. The Cape fields present their treasures in diamonds, and we see lumps of gold of immense size, fine merino wool, models of mills and looms, a piece of ivory weighing sixty pounds, the horn of a rhinoceros forty-two inches long, and other productions of a similar kind."

As is natural enough, praise in the highest is reserved for natives generally, and it must be admitted that the words of the King of the Belgians, that "no country had made such progress in the arts and sciences, in manufacture and enterprise of industrial character since 1868 as Austria," are not much beyond her due.

OBITUARY.

Von Raumer, the Historian.

Friedrich Louis Georges Von Raumer, whose death, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, is announced in a dispatch from Berlin, was born at Warlits, May 14, 1781. After completing his studies at the Universities of Halle and Gottingen, he commenced his judicial career in 1801, and obtained a place of councilor in the cabinet of Chancellor Von Hardenberg. About this time he published a treatise on *The System of Taxation on England*. A few years later, he produced a work on the Latin historians of the middle ages. This procured for him the appointment of Professor of Political Economy and History at Berlin. In 1885 he visited England, and was well received by the leading members of the Whig Party, of whom, and of their policy, he gave a favorable account in his work on England, published in 1836. In 1847, he became a member and Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in 1848 was elected to the Parliament of Frankfort. Subsequently he was chosen a member of the First Chamber of Prussia. In 1853, he retired from public life with the rank of Emeritus Professor in the University of Berlin. The works on which his reputation chiefly rests are *Geschichte der Hohenstaufen und ihrer Zeit*, and the *History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century*. Most of his writings have been translated into English by Mrs. Austin and others.

Other Deaths.

Frederick Pinckney, who has been Deputy State Attorney of Baltimore for a period of forty years, and, with slight intermission during the war, died on Friday night at 8 o'clock, at the age of sixty-nine. The deceased was a son of the distinguished lawyer and statesman, William Pinckney, of Maryland. The several Baltimore courts in which his death was announced yesterday, adjourned in respect to his memory.

Joseph C. Butler, President of the Lafayette Bank and of the Safe Deposit Company of Cincinnati, died suddenly on Friday night, of rheumatism of the heart, while on the steamer Fleetwood, a few miles below Maysville, Ky.

John Childs, the senior member of the firm of Wilson & Childs, wagon builders of Philadelphia, died on Friday in that city very suddenly of heart disease. He was extensively known here and in New Orleans, where the firm have had a branch establishment for many years.

THE NEBRASKA FRESHET.

Six United States Soldiers and Twenty-Six Horses Drowned.

Capt. Alex. Moore, of the Third United States Cavalry, has made a special report to Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, of the disastrous freshet on the night of May 31, by which six of his men were drowned, while he was on a scout from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, with one guide, one wagon-master, five teamsters, and fifty-five enlisted men of Company F, Third Cavalry, for the purpose of patroling the Republican Valley. He says:

About 9 P. M., May 31, a terrible freshet, without any apparent cause, swept down the valley, carrying everything before it. Men, tents, horses, and army-wagons were swept along like corks. For five days previous we had no rain, and where this water came from so suddenly I cannot yet understand. The valley of Blackwood is about forty-five miles long, and about one mile in one and a half wide. This entire stretch of country was one raging torrent, at least from six to seven feet deep; and how any man or horse escaped is marvelous. The only thing, indeed, that prevented total destruction, was the fact that my camp was surrounded by a belt of timber on three sides, and as the men were carried off by the current, they were enabled to save themselves by catching the limbs of trees.

When day broke on the morning of the 1st of June, it showed almost all the men of my company on the tops of trees, without any covering except remnants of under-clothes, and beneath them the torrent still raging. After the lapse of a few hours the water began to fall, and a few men who could swim got to the hills. Afterward the others, myself among the number, were got off by life lines and various other means. Up to this time nothing was to be seen of what had been my camp, except the top of an army wagon, which had stuck to a log on the ground, and on this wagon were collected eleven men, who were thus saved from a watery grave. The settlers at the mouth of the Blackwood lost almost all their stock and property. The stock, however, was almost all recovered when the flood went down. Six men of my company were drowned, and twenty-six horses lost. I remained at the scene of the disaster four days, and recovered five of the bodies of the men, and all of the equipments of the command. The men were almost destitute of clothing and rations, and worked laboriously for four days, recovering the bodies and property, without a murmur. The names of the men drowned were as follows, namely: Blacksmith Edward P. Doe, Privates Lewis Cohn, Theodore Troendle, Dennis J. Mahoney, Wm. G. Mars, and Daniel H. Taylor.

Sons of Portsmouth, N. H.

The several committees appointed by the natives of Portsmouth, N. H., residing in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, have nearly completed the arrangements for the transportation of the delegation to their native city to take part in the celebration of the coming 4th of July. The steamer Newport has been engaged to take the party to Fall River, leaving this City on the afternoon of the 3d, and they are expected to reach Portsmouth, by special trains, on the morning of the 3d. They will be accompanied by Downing's Ninth Regiment Band. The tickets will be ready for delivery by the committee on Monday morning, June 23, a delay of one week having been unavoidably occasioned.

Gas Explosion in Brooklyn.

The two-story frame house, No. 29 Columbia-street, was damaged to the extent of $500 by fire last evening. The first floor is occupied as a liquor-store by Owen Gilmartin, who descended to the cellar with a lighted candle, at 9 o'clock last evening, to ascertain the location of a leaking in the gas-pipe. An explosion followed, igniting the wood-work, and burning Gilmartin severely. The premises were insured in the Phœnix Company.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Gov. Walker, it is said, will turn editor when his term of office expires, taking control of a leading Virginia paper.

Senator Morton has returned to Indianapolis, much improved in health, and will shortly start for Colorado.

Hon. George L. Boutwell is to deliver the annual address before the Worcester, Mass., Agricultural Society.

If Prof. West could read the comments of the American Press on the verdict brought in by his jury, he would almost wish he had not killed and flayed that negro.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia Law School, will begin his lectures on constitutional law to the Seniors of Amherst College to-morrow.

Prof. Light is advertised to make a balloon ascension in Coatesville, Penn., next Saturday. If he does not go up easily, what is the use of having any name?

Hon. J. Proctor Knott is to deliver a Fourth of July oration in Davies County, Kentucky, this year. It would be almost worth the journey to hear him make the eagle scream.

Hon. David L. Wardlaw, for over a quarter of a century a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at Abbeville, that State, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-four years.

The Albany *Journal* has been calling Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior "Job" Thompson. Imagine Jacob's lamentations when he hears of it.

Ex-Gov. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, says he has retired from politics, and one of the papers of the State says he is devoting his spare hours to sitting on United States juries.

Charles Robinson, a young man, was arrested in Boston last week, on the charge of being drunk, and satisfactorily proved on the trial that he never drank a glass of liquor in his life.

The wife of Gen. James Pierce, of Sharpsville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, has given $10,000 toward the endowment of a second Warren Professorship at Buchtel College, Ohio. It will be given her name.

Hon. Edgar Cowan has refused to accept the seat in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention offered him. Attempting to make constitutions has got to be a bore in the Keystone State.

Mr. Benjamin Robinson his twoand sisters, Ruth and Louisa, who live together in Brewsington, Vt., have attained a ripe old age. He is ninety years old, and they ninety-three and eighty-seven.

The application of Mrs. Halleck, for the distribution of the estate of the late Gen. Henry W. Halleck in San Francisco, has been met with opposition from creditors of the late Joseph L. Folsom, of whose will Gen. Halleck was an executor.

A gold fac simile of the seal of Georgia has been made for presentation to ex-Gov. Jenkins. It is inscribed: "Presented by the Governor in the name of the people of the State of Georgia to Charles J. Jenkins, in accordance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved Aug. 22, 1872. *Arduis Fidelis.*"

"Uncle" Abner Huntley, of Cuba, N. Y., boasts that since he was one hundred years old he has broken a high-spirited horse. And now, at the age of one hundred and six, he rides him through the streets of the town frequently, sitting straight as a pine, and more gracefully than most of our young men.

Whittier has embalmed in his graceful verse the memory of Conductor Bradley, who was recently fatally injured by the accident near Terryville, Conn., and who cried with his latest breath, as his mangled form was raised from the earth, "Put out the signals for the other train!"

A conscientious Pittsburg man promised his wife, the other day, that he wouldn't drink another drop as long as he had a hair on his head. That very night he had his head shaved smooth, and then got drunk with a proud consciousness of having faithfully kept his promise.

Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes has been retained by Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island, to defend the State in the suit brought in the United States Court to test the question whether the State constitution is inconsistent with the Federal Constitution so far as relates to the admission of foreigners to the elective franchise.

James Russell Lowell suggests that Noah should be canonized as the patron saint of newspaper correspondents, "being the only man who ever had the very latest authentic information from everywhere." Just as if every newspaper correspondent was not quite sure he had just that himself.

A Petersburg paper asserts that Mr. John Corstainey, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, broke his leg on Sunday last, necessitating immediate amputation above the knee, and that the very next day he visited Petersburg on business, and has been there since, "apparently suffering no serious inconvenience from the disaster."

Many members of the society of Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, surprised him in his new home on Wednesday night last, bringing with them a silver set of twenty-five pieces. Speeches and thanks were first in order; then dancing and refreshments, and a reluctant departure at a reasonable hour, "leaving," as the local chronicler phrases it, "Mr. and Mrs. C. to sweep up the dusty floor and admire the glittering silver."

Mrs. J. A. Dunniway has announced that she is a candidate for the office of Mayor in Portland, Oregon. She says that in taking this step she has counseled with nobody, and consulted nothing but the United States Constitution and the platform of the Republican Party, and the required rules and usages of the republican form of Government; and she promises to strictly conform, if elected, to the pledges made by the tax-payers.

THE BURROUGHS MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Van Winkle Bogert—Testimony Yesterday.

The trial of Van Winkle Bogert, charged with complicity in the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, was continued yesterday in the Passaic County Court. Joseph Smith, druggist, of No. 22 Main-street, testified that about two weeks previous to the coroner's inquest in the Burroughs case, he had sold some arsenic to a girl whom he had afterwards seen in the Passaic County Jail and had identified as Libbie Garrabrant. Witness also identified the paper marked "arsenic," which was found in Burroughs' pocket.

John T. Hilton, surveyor, produced and gave description of a sketch made of the room in which Burroughs was found, and the sketch was admitted in evidence.

James F. Smith, a brother-in-law of Burroughs, testified that he had gone to the house of Bogart's at father Paramus, and had assisted at the recovery of a considerable quantity of furniture from this place, and had also found a child's toy bedroom at the residence of Libbie Garrabrant's mother, and some articles at the house of Gilbert Riley, father of a colored boy who had lived with Burroughs. Witness had known deceased four years, and thought he enjoyed good health, and was not subject to attacks of melancholy. Did not think the confinement of his wife in State Prison had produced depression of spirits in the case of deceased.

Alexander Marshall identified Burroughs' signature to a receipt given in November, 1871. Witness testified that he had gone to Burroughs' house Sunday, Dec. 3, 1872, but was unable to obtain an entrance. On Dec. 10 he had gone there again, and after waiting some time the door had been opened by Libbie Garrabrant, who stated that Burroughs was in New-York, gambling, and that he only came home at night; that she was alone with him in the house, and remained there at night.

The record of the trial and conviction of Libbie Garrabrant was here offered in evidence by the prosecution, but was objected to by the defense on the ground that the prisoner was not a party to the record. The objection was sustained by the Court, and thereeord was not admitted.

Clara Hager testified that she lived next door to Burroughs, and had known him a month before he was found dead. Witness had seen him last about two weeks before he was found.

Andrew J. Sandford, an attorney, identified a signature of Ransom F. Burroughs' as one which deceased had written in his presence.

Gilbert Riley, colored, who lived near deceased, testified that he had frequently seen the prisoner at Burroughs' house previous to his decease, and had helped the prisoner and Libbie Garrabrant to move the property of deceased. Witness was somewhat contradictory in his statements, and nothing further of importance was elicited, though others were examined.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow. Meanwhile the jurors are lodged and boarded at the Franklin House.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Italian Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that, after years of suffering, a discussion is springing up, through the medium of your valuable columns, that may lead to the enfranchisement of the Italian children now illegally held in this and other American cities. The charge of responsibility made by Cæsar Moreno against Signor de Luca is certainly a grave matter, and deserves an investigation at the hands of both the Italian and American Governments. But more than this, it deserves some notice from the Consul. Without questioning the merits of the case, however, it might be pertinent to ask what has any Italian official in this country ever done to put an end to this infamous traffic. According to Mr. Cerqua, the Signor de Luca has represented the whole matter to the Italian Parliament, and has rendered such efficient services that no Italian in this country can ever forget them. I would ask him why such specious representations were made to the Italian Government instead of to the Government of the United States, for it is to be presumed that this traffic is carried on by naturalized citizens. Upon the proper representations being made, the American Government could stop this traffic immediately, by arresting the persons engaged in it, or in the same manner that it did stop a similar trade from Africa; but the Italian Government cannot stop brigandage within its own territory, much less the secret kidnapping of children, the acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any one who will take the trouble to examine will find that they can search in vain, either at Washington, Albany, or in this City, to find that this abomination was ever brought to the notice of the American authorities. If it had been, the traffic would have been stopped long ago. Surely the Italian Minister at Washington or the Consul General at this port are the proper persons to make these representations to our Government, but it has never been done, and yet the Consul finds an apologist who is convinced that the Chevalier de Luca "has been among the first in this field to oppose this barbarous relic of Bourbon misgovernment." Yours, truly,

H. D. MONACHESI.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 13, 1873.

Opening of Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige an old friend, and the owners of land on Avenue B, Eighty-first-street, Ninety-second-street, and Ninety-fourth-street, which the commissioners appointed by the Ring Judges are now advertising in the *Commercial Advertiser*, by calling attention to the manner in which the assessments are made, in many cases arbitrary, unequal, and unjust.

The abstracts may be seen in the office, east end of the old City Hall, and the objections (if any) must be filed at No. 82 Nassau-street, George H. Pierson's office, this month, to be effectual before the court. In any case where the land is taken from the owners for a street sixty feet wide, only $1 is awarded as the value —and the awards are trifling—whereas the assessments amount to many thousands of dollars, which I suppose are to go to the commissioners and their clerk and surveyor! And in some cases the streets have been already ceded to the City by the owners, as, for instance, in Ninety-second and Ninety-fourth streets, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and now the owners are assessed for opening what is already open! If the owners neglect putting in their objections, they will have no remedy, except to pay their assessments or have their lots sold. AGRICOLA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can The Times give the property-owners along and adjacent to "Riverside Drive" any information as to when work will be resumed on this improvement? The property-owners have paid heavy assessments for this work, and work has been entirely suspended by the Department of Public Works, as is understood, under or by reason of section 73 of the new charter, and the Department of Parks is also understood to be "controling and managing" the same, under and by virtue of section 83 of the charter. Does the "control and management" give the power to construct? If not, where does the authority lay? If with the Board of Aldermen, why do they not direct the Department of Public Works to proceed, as certainly no other department is even by implication in the charter designated as a proper one to regulate, grade, sewer, or pave streets, avenues, or boulevards? Will you not assist us to obtain prompt action? We have paid out our money, thousands of laborers are suffering for the want of work, and we want our property improved. PROPERTY-OWNER.

Four-Mile Races.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen four-mile heats in former days, (Fashion and Boston, Fashion and Peytona, &c.,) the present races at Jerome Park seem to me like "child's play." It requires thorough good breeding, pluck, and training to run a four-mile race. Is the old blood extinct? Have we no more such horses as Fashion, Eclipse, Sir Henry, and Boston? Racing, now-a-days, seems a mere dash, in which blood and bottom are of no account. A horse that could not run four miles to save his life may now win a race, in a dash of a mile or thereabouts. There is no sign of bottom, of endurance, of courage here. Let us have some of the old-fashioned racing. They say that "blood tells." What has become of the blood? Has it all vanished with the splendid rags who thought nothing of four-mile heats? Why can't we have some racing worth looking at and betting on?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Michigan Senators Back Pay.

The following joint letter has been addressed to Secretary Richardson by the two United States Senators from Michigan:

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

SIR: Herewith find drafts on the Treasury, one of $3 906 80, payable to Z. Chandler; the other of $3,920, to T. W. Ferry, being avails of retroactive increase of salary passed during the expiring days of, and for the Forty-Second Congress, and this day placed in our hands by the Secretary of the Senate. Not willing to gain what we voted against, we request that the same be applied toward the cancelation of any of the six per cent. interest-bearing obligations of the nation. Less such return be distorted into possible reflection upon the propriety of dissimilar disposition by others, you will oblige us much by giving no publicity to the matter.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) Z. CHANDLER.
T. W. FERRY.

Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Harvest in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 7.

The harvest season in this State commenced on the 1st day of June. A few fields were cut before that day. Very little wheat will be cut in the coast counties for two weeks. Thus far we have heard no discouraging reports about the quality—no rust, blight, shrinkage of berry, or other drawbacks. The good quality is conceded by those who have had opportunity to examine the ripening fields. Even where there is only half a crop, the berry is well developed. Many farmers are coming to this city for harvest hands, the demand in this respect promising to be about the same as last year.

The Salmon Fishery in Canada.

From the Montreal Gazette June 12.

We are reliably informed that the salmon fishery in the Gaspe and Bay Chaleur Districts this season far exceeds anything of the kind known for forty years past. Our informant states that salmon fishing began about the 26th of May, being unusually early; and that the nets were taking sometimes fifty each at a single tide. He adds: "Never has salmon been so plentiful, and never have the owners of stands seen such a season. Some nets takes $60 worth of salmon every day. This happy result is ascribed by everybody to the few seasons of protection under the Fishery laws which our salmon fisheries have enjoyed."

The French and Spanish Republics.

The *Gaulois* says that "the French Government has asked for explanations from the Spanish Government respecting the residence of M. Félix Pyat in the house of Señor Figueras, at Madrid. The reply of the Spanish Government has not yet been received. Moreover, in consequence of the cool relations existing between the two Governments, it is not impossible that M. de Bouillé may be recalled from Madrid and his post left vacant."

THE SHAH.

Progress of the Persian Potentate—Reception at Berlin.

Berlin (May 31) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia arrived in this city a few minutes before 6:30 o'clock this evening. The earlier part of the day had been unfavorable, torrents of rain having fallen unintermittingly from daybreak till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after 3, however, the clouds dispersed, and the sun shone out brilliantly. Welcome as this change was, it did not arrive soon enough for Berlin to assume its festive mien in the customary guise of bunting decoration, and only a few houses along the line of route chosen for the procession were beflagged; but in every other respect popular interest and heartiness in the reception of the Shah were displayed to the full. The people turned out of doors en masse, and lined the whole route—a distance of about two miles—densely on both sides. In front of the Potsdam railway station, the German colors were displayed on the flag-staff; but beyond this the exterior of the terminus was in no way decorated.

At 5:30 the guard of honor, consisting of the Second Foot Guards, with their colors and band, paraded on the platform to the left of the royal entrance, which, as well as the saloon, was adorned with the German, Prussian, and Persian standards. The appearance of the guard of honor was the signal for the collection of a brilliant company of princes, warriors, courtiers, and state dignitaries, among the very first to assemble being the venerable Field Marshal von Wrangel, quite recovered from his late dangerous illness, and resplendent in his uniform of cuirassier. At five minutes to 6 arrived the Emperor, wearing the uniform of a Prussian General, the Grand Cross, and the broad amber ribbond of the Black Eagle. The Kaiser was looking very strong, well, and cheerful. After greeting his brother, Prince Karl, the Imperial Crown Prince, and the other princes of the royal house, and shaking hands cordially with the aged Von Wrangel, his Majesty advanced to the right wing of the guard of honor, and saluted the company with a hearty "Good day, Guards," to which they replied, as with one voice, "Good day, your Majesty." The Emperor then inspected the company, and stood chatting with the Generals for nearly twenty minutes, until the special train bearing the Shah was signaled.

At 6:17 the train—an unusually long one by reason of the numerous suite and ponderous luggage of our illustrious visitor—rolled slowly into the station amidst the wild, clanging, and clashing strains of the Persian March, the troops standing at "attention," with colors drooped. The car in which the Shah traveled presented a most interesting and striking tableau. In the centre stood the Shah Maared-Din—a dark, determined, almost fierce-looking, but withal handsome man—and around him, in half-circle, his attendant Ministers and great Court dignitaries. The Potentate of Persia stands about five feet nine, is squarely built, has a heavy coal-black moustache, and wore on the present occasion a dark frock uniform, his furred headdress of black Astrakhan, widened at the top something like an artillery busby, being ornamented with a large *aigrette*, studded with magnificent diamonds. With the exception of these brilliant jewels—the same which at St. Petersburg produced such an impression, and which shine at a distance like a single surface of silver—his Majesty's garb was remarkably simple and unassuming; while, in dazzling contrast to that of their sovereign lord, the costumes and uniforms of his *entourage*, which included two or three princes of the royal house, were extremely brilliant, and all more or less bedecked with precious stones.

Before the train had come to a standstill some dozens of dark, handsome faces, animated with interest and curiosity, and surmounted with the most picturesque of head-dresses, had been thrust out of the carriage-windows. All eyes were, of course, turned toward the carriage of the Shah, and as soon as his Majesty came in sight a loud ringing cheer of welcome was raised by all present. The Shah responded by repeatedly bowing his acknowledgments, giving one at first sight an idea of dignity and grace in his manner, which appears to have been the immediate impression of all observers. As the train stopped, the tapestried steps, which had been temporarily fixed in front of the carriage, were advanced to the door of the carriage. Before, however, the Shah had descended to the last step, the Emperor hurried forward, and, both hands outstretched, clasped those of the Shah, and held them for fully half a minute, while the two monarchs stood exchanging in French their cordial greetings. The Emperor next presented the Crown Prince and Prince Karl, and, then placing himself on the left of the Shah, was about to conduct him to the front of the guard of honor. With a deep bow, the Emperor's guest declined to take the place of honor, and, stepping to the Kaiser's left, intimated that he was ready to commence the inspection at once. The Emperor yielded smilingly, and the inspection proceeded. At its conclusion both personages left the platform side by side, and entered an open state carriage, drawn by six black horses gorgeously caparisoned, and a procession was at once formed.

Contrary to the general expectation that the cortège would proceed at a walking pace, the leaders started off at good trotting trot, amid the boisterous cheering of a tremendous multitude, which had collected in the Potsdamerplatz. Thence through the Thiergarten, the Charlottenburger Chaussée, the procession held its way at its brisk speed, until the arrival on the Königs-platz, where the twelve Imperial cannon belched forth their six salvos each in honor of the Shah. Before the echoes of these seventy-two rounds had well died away, the bridge of the Royal Schloss was reached, and at that moment four Persian, five Imperial, and two Prussian royal standards were hoisted over the portals of the Castle gates. The entrance was at Portal No. 2, in front of which a company of the Emperor Alexander's Grenadier Regiment was drawn up. Within the Castle the Grand Chamberlain and high court officials were all in gala attire. Their Majesties proceeded through the Court of Arrows into the Throne-room, where took place the presentation of the distinguished members of the Emperor's Court and of the Shah's suite. I should add that throughout the entire line of route the two Monarchs continued in animated conversation.

A few words must be devoted to the scene within the Potsdamer Bahnhof after the Imperial cortège had driven off. Never before assuredly did a Berlin terminus present a similar spectacle. The platform was literally bestrewn with objects of the most attractive and novel character, shape, and color—highly-burnished, slender-necked coffee-pots, huge bundles of many-colored robes, prayer-carpets, and strangely-formed coffers and receptacles for the bestowal of all these impediments—while moving among them were quaintly-clad attendants of all shades of complexion, from delicate olive to hues that were nearly black, but all with eyes flashingly dark, and teeth of dazzling whiteness. There they were bustling about, not in confusion, but assiduously active and smart, and all the while maintaining perfect silence. I cannot help the remark that I observed among the suite some splendidly handsome men; but decidedly the most remarkable physiognomy was that of the Shah himself. If character finds expression in the countenance, Nasr-ed-Din is a man of stern courage, immovable resolution, and irresistible masterfulness.

The palace was reached a few minutes before 7, and then the vast crowds that had filled the streets and squares began to disperse.

The Mexican Indians—Proposition to Place Them on a United States Reservation.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 14.—Messrs. Atkinson and Williams, Special Indian Commissioners to Mexico, arrived here last night, accompanied by Señor Motino, Mexican Commissioner, and Chiquam Kako, the head chief of the Kickapoos. They report that the Indian tribes in Mexico are willing to go on a reservation in the United States, provided their women and children captured by Gen. Mackenzie, now imprisoned, are returned to them in Mexico. The Mexican authorities have agreed to have the promise fulfilled should the Indians endeavor to non-comply with it after the return of the captives. All intelligent Mexicans think this will be the best way to rid the frontier of these Indians. Messrs. Atkinson and Williams had several days' conference with the most influential chiefs of the Kickapoos, Lipans, and Mescalys, resulting as given above. They visited Gov. Cespeda, of Cohahuila, who received them kindly, and appointed a commissioner to co-operate with them in effecting the removal of the Indians. They also visited Gov. Gonzales, of Nuevo Leon, who promised to co-operate with the necessary assistance. All Texas frontiersmen are with them in this effort to rid Texas of this band or robbers. The military authorities are willing to concede the request, as the Mexican authorities hold themselves responsible for the return of the prisoners should the tribes not comply.

The Long Island City Mayoralty.

The contested election case of Ditmars against Debevoise, involving the Mayoralty of Long Island City, was given to the jury at 3 P. M. yesterday. The hearing has occupied ten days of the extraordinary session of the Kings County Supreme Court, held by Justice Rumsey. The election from which the contest originated was held last Fall, and Mr. Debevoise (straight Democrat) was declared elected Mayor by a majority of 137 votes over Mr. Ditmars, the independent Democratic candidate. In the Second Ward the vote stood 422 for, and 18 against the successful candidate. The prosecution strove to have the Ward thrown out on the ground that the returns were irregular, and also brought 200 witnesses to prove that over 137 of the votes in the ward cast for Debevoise were fraudulent. In many instances fraud was acknowledged and bribery proven, some of the witnesses testifying to having been paid for their votes. Altogether nearly 300 witnesses were sworn. Yesterday the testimony and summing up of counsel concluded, and at 3 P. M. the Jury received the Judge's charge and retired. At 9 o'clock they came into Court and received instructions, and shortly after retiring they sent word that they could not agree and desired to be discharged. The Judge, however, ordered them lodgings for the night, and will open court again at 8 o'clock this morning.

Rowing—A Sculling Race.

A sculling race between Robert Buhsen, of the Communipaw Rowing Club, and Henry Minugh took place yesterday at Communipaw. The course was from a stake-boat off the clubhouse to and around Bedloe's Island and return, the distance being about 3¼ miles. On the start, Buhsen went away with the lead, which he increased to over twenty lengths by the time he reached the island, on rounding which, however, Minugh crept up and passed him, finally winning by over forty lengths. The time of the winner was 36:05. The race was rowed in twenty-two feet working-boats.

Later Advices From the Texas Frontier—Gen. Mackenzie's Operations.

A letter from Brackettsville, Kinney County, Texas, dated May 30, to the Austin *Journal*, communicates the following interesting details of Gen. Mackenzie's movements since his raid in pursuit of the thieving Indians:

Since the attack on the Indian camp at Santa Rosa, the troops under Mackenzie are more than ordinarily vigilant. Scarcely had they recruited themselves from the long and precipitate march on the Kickapoo village when they were again in the saddle, fully prepared for any emergency that might arise. Mackenzie has stretched his trails along the Rio Grande, from the mouth of the Las Moras creek, the southern boundary of this county, to the crossing at the mouth of the Devil's River, its northern boundary, and recurred Wednesday last to rear forces and make preparations for a general scouling of the whole section.

The Indians have deserted their old camping ground, on this side of the Santa Rosa, and have betaken themselves to the recesses of the mountains, so as to be secure against the future attacks of the troops, who will now be compelled to pass through the narrow defiles of precipitous mount

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 85⅛ | 100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 68⅛
3000 " do..... 85⅜ | 200 Lake Shore..... 97⅛
200 do..... 85⅛ | 1200 do..... 97⅜
200 do..... 85⅛ | 100 do..... 97⅝
200 do..... b5. 85⅛ | 100 do..... b5. 93⅛
200 do..... c. 85⅛ | 800 do..... 93⅜
200 do..... 85⅛ | 100 do..... s5. 93⅜
700 do..... s3. 85⅜ | 200 do..... c. 93⅝
200 do..... c. 86 | 600 do..... 91⅜
400 do..... 86 | 200 do..... b5. 93
500 do..... 86 | 500 do..... 93
200 do..... c. 86⅛ | 400 Union Pacific..... 28⅛
100 do..... s5. 85⅛ | 500 do..... c. 28⅛
100 Pacific Mail..... 40⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C..... c. 29⅜
500 do..... 39⅝ | 500 St. Paul..... 32
100 do..... 39⅞ | 100 do..... c. 32⅛
200 do..... 40 | 100 do..... 32
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 102⅛ | 100 do..... s2. 32
600 do..... 102 | 100 do..... 31⅞
200 do..... s3. 101⅞ | 100 do..... b5. 31⅞
100 do..... 102 | 100 do..... s2. 31⅛
300 do..... b3. 102⅛ | 200 do..... 31⅛
200 Rock Island..... 109⅛ | 100 do..... c. 32
100 do..... 109⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅛
100 do..... 109⅝ | 700 do..... 39⅜
400 do..... 109⅞ | 200 do..... 39⅛
200 do..... 110 | 200 do..... 39⅜
300 do..... 110⅛ | 200 do..... 39⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$260 U.S. 5-20 C. '65 b. c. 114⅛ | $50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...114⅛
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67..s3. 121⅛ | 525,000 do.....b. c. 114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 79⅛ | 100 N.Y.C. & H..b. c.c. 102⅛
15,000 do..... 79⅜ | 300 do..... 102
5,000 Mo. 6s..... 93⅛ | 100 do..... 101⅞
10,000 do..... 93⅜ | 200 do..... 102
1,000 Ala. 5s, '68..... 94⅛ | 100 do..... b3. 102
1,000 Erie 2d M..... 102 | 100 do..... s3. 101⅞
1,000 Erie 2d M..... 101⅛ | 1300 do..... 101⅞
1,000 Rud. R. 2d S. F. 105⅛ | 400 do..... 102
7,000 C., P. & A. old.. 99 | 300 do..... b4. 102
1,000 C., P. & A. new.. 94 | 100 T., W. & W. b. b5. 68⅛
1,000 Ind. & E. new.. 96 | 600 do..... 68⅜
2,000 Con. Pac. G. 8s. 103⅛ | 400 do..... 68
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 97 | 200 Erie Railway. b.c. 64⅞
13,000 Un. Pac. Ta. L. G. 71 | 1600 do..... 65
3,000 Un. Pac. 10s inc. 62 | 700 do..... 65⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, | 100 do..... 65⅞
St. Louis Div., 21⅛ | 900 do..... 66⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 90⅛ | 300 do..... 66⅝
500 Ill. & So. Ia. 1st. 88 | 300 do..... 65⅜
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 107⅛ | 700 do..... 65⅛
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d. 103⅛ | 400 do..... 65⅛
12,000 O. & M. con. S. F. 93⅛ | 100 L. S. & M. So...b.c. 93
5,000 Ill. & La. 1st M. 98 | 200 do..... 93
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st, 102⅛ | 100 do..... s30. 93⅛
4,000 do..... 100 | 200 do..... 93
7,000 M. & St. P. 1 div. 94 | 200 do..... s3. 93
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 80⅛ | 200 do..... s60. 93⅛
1,000 do..... 80 | 300 do..... 93⅛
2,000 do..... 80 | 200 do..... 93
400 do..... 80 | 200 do..... b3. 93
200 Union Pacific..... 28⅛ | 500 do..... 93
500 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 93⅛
200 do..... 28⅛ | 200 do..... b3. 93
100 do..... 28⅜ | 100 St. L. & I. M. b.c. 85
100 do..... s2. 28⅜ | 80 Chic. & R. I..... 109⅛
1,000 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do.....b.c. b3. 109⅜
200 do..... s2. 28⅛ | 100 do..... 109⅜
900 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 109⅛
1000 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 109⅜
1000 do..... 28⅜ | 100 do..... 109⅜
100 do..... b3. 28⅜ | 1500 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 53⅛
200 do..... b3. 28⅜ | 200 do..... 53⅜
700 do..... 28⅜ | 200 do..... 53⅛
200 do..... s2. 28⅜ | 200 do..... b4. 53
1000 do..... 28⅜ | 200 do..... b3. 53⅛
200 do..... b3. 28⅜ | 100 do..... 53⅜
200 do..... s2. 28⅜ | 400 do..... 53⅛
200 do..... b3. 28⅜ | 200 do..... 53⅜
100 do..... 28 | 300 do..... 53⅛
100 Am. Express..b.c. 63⅛ | 300 do..... 53⅜
5 do..... s15. 63 | 700 do..... 53⅛
20 do..... 63⅛ | 100 do..... 53⅜
20 Cleve. & Pitts. g'd. | 200 Del., L. & W..... 105⅞
bet. call..... 87⅜ | 400 do..... b. c.....c. 105⅞
200 Pacific Mail..... 40⅛ | 100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 35
300 do. bet. call. 40⅜ | 100 do..... 35⅛
100 do..... b3. 40⅜ | 100 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 47
100 do..... b3. 40⅜ | 100 do..... 46⅛
100 do..... 40⅜ | 100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 23
100 do..... s3. 40⅜ | 100 M., K. & T....b. c. 33
100 do..... s3. 40⅜ | 100 Ohio & M...b. c. b3. 39⅛
100 do..... c. 40⅜ | 200 do..... 39⅛
100 do..... 40⅛ | 100 do..... b3. 39⅛
100 do..... 40⅛ | 200 do..... 39⅜
100 do..... 40⅛ | 100 do..... 39⅜
100 do..... s30. 39⅛ | 100 do..... c. 39⅜
100 do..... 39⅛ | 100 do..... b3. 39⅜
100 do..... c. 39⅛ | 400 do..... 39⅜
100 do..... 39⅛ | 100 do..... 39⅜
100 do..... c. 39⅛ | 1000 do..... 39⅜
100 do..... s2. 39⅛ | 700 do..... 39⅜
100 do..... b3. 39⅜ | 200 do..... c. 39⅛
100 do..... c. 40 | 400 do..... b3. 39⅜
100 do..... 40⅛ | 2.0 do..... 39⅜
100 Union Pac. b. c. b3. 28⅛ | 100 do..... s3. 39⅜
100 do..... c. 27⅞ | 100 do..... 29⅜
100 do..... c. 27⅞ | 600 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 30
100 do..... 27⅞ | 100 do..... 29⅜
200 do..... 28 | 200 do..... s3. 29⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Chi. & Alt. Inc. 94⅛ | 100 Harlem Railroad..103⅛
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 84⅛ | 100 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 92⅛
100 Am. Express..... 63⅛ | 100 do..... 92⅜
100 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 84⅛ | 300 Clev. & Pitts. G. 87⅞
200 do..... 85⅛ | 200 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 109
200 P. M. & S. Co.b. c. 40⅛ | 200 B., H. & E...b. c. 2⅛
200 do..... 40 | 200 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 22
100 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. 101⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 29⅛
100 do..... 102 | 100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 39⅛
100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 52⅛ | 1700 do..... 39⅛
200 do..... 52⅜ | 200 do.....b4. 39
100 do.....b4. 52⅛ | 100 do..... 38⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$60,000 10-40 Reg..... 113 | 100 Rock Island..... 109⅛
100 West. Union..... 85⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 109⅛
200 do..... 85⅛ | 100 St. Paul..... 51⅛
100 Pacific Mail..... 40 | 100 do..... 52⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.....c. 101⅞ | 200 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 67⅛
100 do..... 101⅞ | 200 do..... 67⅜
200 Erie Railway..... 65⅛ | 100 Bos., H. & E..... 2⅜
100 Harlem..... 126 | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅛
200 do.....12⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 39
100 Lake Shore.....b3. 92⅛ | 200 do..... 39
200 do..... 92⅞ | 200 do..... 38⅞
200 do..... 93 | 200 C., C. & I. C..... 29⅛
38 do..... 93⅛ | 100 At. & Pacific..... 23

SATURDAY, June 14—P. M.

The Bank return tends to increase ease in the Money Market. The Averages of the week gain $982,810 in Gold Notes, $1,089,000 in Greenbacks, and $3,695,300 on the general line of Deposits. The reserves, in Gold Notes and Greenbacks, over the rule of 25 ₱ cent. are increased by the present statement $1,050,000, and the whole surplus is now $11,406,000. The Loans of the week are $295,000 higher than on the previous return.

There was another break of nearly 1 ₱ cent. on the Gold sales to-day down to 116⅛ ₱ cent., making 2 ₱ cent. for the week. The *Bull* party in the Gold Room seemed demoralized to-day, and the additional decline (rather unexpected after the stiffness in Exchange yesterday) was the result of their want of cohesion. The struggle was to know who should get out of his *long* Gold first. In Exchange there was not much done after the sailing of the various European steamers. We quote 109½ ₱ cent. 60 days London, and 110⅛@110⅛ ₱ cent. Sight Bills. Money was loaned on call to the Stock Brokers all the way from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. per annum, and the supply left off very easy. The Public Funds were a fraction lower on the Coupon Bonds suitable for Europe, on the decline in Gold, but the differences from yesterday were only ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent., as against ⅛@1 ₱ cent. fall in Gold. The Share speculation at the Stock Exchange was generally strong, and at 3 o'clock closed as follows, as compared with the last quotations of Friday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—JUNE 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅛	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121⅛	121⅛
American Gold	117	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅛	109⅛
Pacific Mail	40	40
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅛	52⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	38⅛
Western Union Telegraph	86⅛	85⅛
Erie	64⅛	65
Union Pacific	28⅛	28
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅛	29⅛
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	67⅛
Harlem	129½	130½

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	123⅛
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛
5-20 reg., '65,	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65,	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛
10-40 reg.	113
10-40 coup.	113⅛
5s coup., '81	115⅛
5s Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1 '65	120
5-20 reg., '67	119⅛
5-20 coup., '67	121⅛
5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '68	120⅛
5-20 reg., '69	117⅛
10-40 reg.	112⅛
10-40 coup.	113
5s coup., '81	115⅛
6s Currency	114⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$18,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '68. 116 | $10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67. 121⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:15 P. M.

$80 West. Union..... 85⅞ | 300 Lake Shore..... 93
200 Pacific Mail..... 40⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 92⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...b4. 102 | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 39⅛
300 do..... 102 | 100 do..... 39⅛
100 do.....c. 102 | 200 C., C. & I. C..... 29½
100 St. Paul..... 52⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Ohio & Mis. 2d. 84⅛ | 100 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 92⅞
100 Am. Express..... 63⅛ | 100 do..... 92⅜
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200 do..... 40 | 200 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 22
100 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. 101⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 29⅛
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SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

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100 do..... 101⅞ | 200 do..... 67⅜
200 Erie Railway..... 65⅛ | 100 Bos., H. & E..... 2⅜
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SATURDAY, June 14—P. M.

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5-20 reg., '65,	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛
10-40 reg.	113
10-40 coup.	113⅛
5s coup., '81	115⅛
5s Currency	114⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	109⅝	110
Reading	116⅜	116⅝
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	37⅝	38
Lehigh Navigation	41	41¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94½

The Cable from Europe announces to his friends here the death, in Frankfort, of Mr. Max Stettheimer, the resident partner in that city of Messrs. Seligman, Stettheimer & Co., and of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New-York. He was long a resident of the United States, and an adopted citizen. In 1850 he returned to Europe, to give attention to the interests of Messrs. Seligman, (his brothers-in-law,) and was soon after made American Consul at Stuttgart, in Würtemburg, a place which he held until after the Rebellion outbreak in the United States, when he removed to Frankfort, where he was the consistent friend of Union throughout our great struggle, and one of the first of the Frankfort Bankers to introduce and earnestly promote the credit of the United States 5-20s.

The West Wisconsin Road shows the following earnings in May, as compared with the same month last year:

In May, 1873	$68,103
In May, 1872	3,800
Increase	$64,303

The following is the return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing Nov. 1, 1872:

	1873. Six days.	1872. Six days.
For the week ending June 7	$401,555	$370,905
Previously reported	10,555,403	10,287,2 5
Total earnings since Nov. 1.	$10,956,958	$10,658,184

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in May, and since Jan. 1, compare thus:

For the month of May, 1873	$1,854,678
For the month of May, 1872	1,380,972
For the month of May, 1871	392,341
Earnings first five months, 1873	5,010,633
Earnings first five months, 1872	4,370,343
Earnings first five months, 1871	2,349,706
Increase this year over 1872	$640,290
Increase this year over 1871	1,760,927

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,002,075.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; allgfacilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

ILLICIT WHISKY.

Revenue Officers at Work in Brooklyn—A Fifth-Ward Still Broken Up.

An illicit whisky-still in the rear of No. 7 Little-street, in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, was seized yesterday by Deputy Collectors Phillips, Gillen, and Giberson, of the Internal Revenue Department. The location of the still is one of the most favorable for such unlawful business. The entrance is through a wicket-gate in No. 7, an old three-story brick structure, the ground floor of which is occasionally used as a stable and carriage-house. The building in which the still was situated was of the same size and character as the house which shielded it, being divided from the latter by a narrow, reeking alley, from which the distillery was reached by a step-ladder. The still was in one corner of the cellar, in which were also several tubs of mash. On the floor above were several casks and rubs and all the apparatus for distilling whisky on an extensive scale. The third floor and various extensions and recesses of the den were similarly occupied, the entire establishment being coated with dust and dirt, and reeking with the fumes of whisky. At 1 P. M. the deputy collector reached the place, and entering through Hopkee's wholesale liquor-store adjoining, they reached the distillery by a narrow wooden bridge which connected the buildings. The distillers had evidently received a few minutes' warning, and, although everything was in "full blast," no one could be found on the premises. The fires were extinguished, and one of the officers went up to police head-quarters for a force of police to keep order in the neighborhood. The seizure aroused considerable indignation and excitement, and a mob quickly gathered about the building and in Little-street an hour after the seizure, and before a force of police could be dispatched to the rescue, the mob rushed in and tore up the still, which they carried off in a cart. The officers in charge made all the resistance possible, but were overpowered by numbers. The police arrived shortly after and maintained order during the remainder of the afternoon, except at the close, when the drivers of the wagons containing the apparatus were pelted with bricks and stones. The building was cleared under the direction of United States Marshal Harlow, and the contents removed to the Marshal's office. The capture included several small copper stills, eight small worm-tubs, two large tubs with copper worms, three tubs of mash, one containing 2,500 gallons, beaters, doublers, casks of molasses, &c., the apparatus and material being the most extensive captured since 1871. The mash-tubs were broken up, and their contents allowed to run into the street. The proprietors of the still are at present unknown, but an effort will be made to trace them.

Proposed Removal of Bellevue Hospital.

At the meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction, yesterday, President Lambeer in the chair, the following communication from the Controller was read:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1873.

To the Department of Public Charities and Correction:

Will you have the kindness to inform me whether the Bellevue Hospital and the grounds owned by the City about the same are needed by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, for the purposes for which they are now used, or for any other purposes within the jurisdiction of the Department?

As the subject of taking these buildings for the proposed Bridewell and City Prison is under consideration by the commission appointed to the duty of erecting the prison, it is desirable that the commission have the valued opinion of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction on the subject, so far as it bears upon the needs of their department.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller and member of new City Prison and Bridewell Commission.

After a short discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital be respectfully requested to call a meeting of that board, to consider and report upon the expediency of the removal of Bellevue Hospital.

The Commissioners will reply to the communication of the Controller in a few days.

Statistics for the Week.

The police during the past week arrested 1,947 persons.

During the past week there were reported 455 deaths, 338 births, and 205 marriages, showing a decrease of 31 deaths and 95 births, and an increase of 4 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. There were 8 cases of smallpox, and 2 deaths from that disease last week.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports thirty-five fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving an estimated loss of $122,355; insurance $136,650. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Four chimneys, 6; occupants pouring benzine on roof to burn off paint, 1; carelessness of occupant smoking, 4; supposed improper arrangement of oven, 1; not yet ascertained, 2; carelessness of occupants, 7; rubbish taking fire in fire-place, 1; sparks from chimney, 1; fire-crackers, 3; children playing with fire and matches, 3; suavings taking fire, 1; friction of machinery, 1; syrup boiling over, 1; gas-light setting fire to curtain, 1; kettle of soap and grease boiling over, 1; igniting of escaped street gas, 1; upsetting of kerosene lamp, 1.

Protection of the Polls in Massachusetts Cities.

From the Boston Transcript, June 13.

The act to prevent fraud at elections in cities, passed by the last Legislature, provides that on the petition of five legal voters of any ward of a city, a judge of the Supreme Court shall appoint and commission two legal voters of such ward, who shall be of different political parties, as supervisors of election. The supervisors are authorized to scrutinize the manner in which the election is conducted, and count the votes, but to make no announcement until after the close of the polls. Whoever prevents the supervisors from discharging their whole duty, which is defined to be everything connected with the mode of voting, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail, not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding $1,000. No statements can be made by any officer of election of the number of ballots cast, the number of voters present, the number of votes given for any person or for any officer, the name of any person who has voted, the name of any person which has been voted on, nor of any other fact tending to show the state of the polls. Any inspector or supervisor violating the provisions of the act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100 or imprisonment in House of Correction for twenty days.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Monday, June 16: Nos. 134, 138, 141, 148, 148, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, 157, 104, 161, 162, 152. The Court adjourned till Monday, 10 o'clock A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of The Peekskill Cement Company; motion granted.

Ray vs. Livingston et al.; report confirmed.

Hancock vs. Hancock; report confirmed and divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Eisner vs. Neuborn; motion granted; case referred.

Seaman vs. Bolken; motion granted; case referred.

Schaack vs. Schaack; order granted.

Johnson vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; order granted.

Von der Minden vs. Elsas; order that Sheriff's Jury assess damages.

Leavitt vs. Mallory; costs readjusted.

Peck vs. Cohen; motion granted.

Koehler vs. McArdle; order opening judgment.

Ellis vs. Mead; motion denied without costs.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Kelly vs. West; case settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Van Poltumburgh vs. Bates; complaint dismissed.

By Judge Curtis.

In the matter of Mary King; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Lottimer vs. Livermore; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

By Judge Larremore.

Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein; divorce granted.

Ostrander vs. Ostrander; divorce granted.

Dayle vs. Dayle; divorce granted.

Sherry vs. Solms; leave to serve supplemental answer granted on payment of costs of motion.

Sweet vs. Sweet; reference ordered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98 for the issue of 1865.

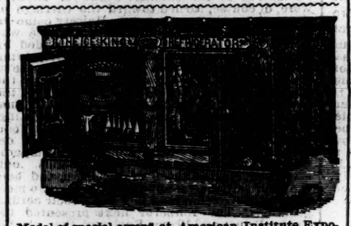
PARIS, June 14.—Rentes 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Cotton to arrive easier at a decline of 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 1,200 bales were American, bales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, May, at 9d.; from the same ports deliverable July and August at 9d.; and from the same ports deliverable August and September at 9 1-16d. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay, to the 12th, since the last report, have been 37,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is bare of Oats. Provisions—Pork, 62s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess; Beef, 81s. 6d. ₱ tierce, for New. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of summer. 5th. One article will not impart of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling fish. 8th. Combined with the ventilator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company,
No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE.

**CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., AT S. M. COWPERTHWAITE'S, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 15, 1835, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are also to have the power to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of same loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and Vienna Exchange Bank, and the principal Cities of Europe.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873. Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 397, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.

Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(Signed.) GEORGE F. PELTON,
HUDSON TAYLOR,
H. G. EASTMAN,
Commissioners.

Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 9, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, June 18, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn securities:

$100,000 Public Park bonds, due 1918.
$400,000 Boulevard bonds, due 1893.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and inclose certified check for five per cent. of the amount bid for.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREDERIC DELGADO,
President pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of July next for the allotment of the new shares (one to every ten registered), upon which shares the first installment of fifty per cent. will be payable on or before the latter date.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 16 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, IND., BONDS. The City of Evansville, Ind., will redeem at this office, on the 1st July next, 100 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, issued by said city July 1, 1853.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1889, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 13 BROAD-ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro., No. 21 Scars' Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, June 20, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $650,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1873.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, June 21, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.

ROBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due on the 15th inst., will be paid at our office, on and after that date.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.

E. H. PERKINS, JR.,
Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1873.

COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, WILL now be received for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks ready for delivery on MONDAY, 30th inst., for all coupons received up to and including Saturday, the 28th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x80 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an elegant city house in the best location in New-York at very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A cigar-stand, small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR BUILT AND ELEgantly furnished brown-stone house, 25x65, and pantry extension, quite near 5th-av., above 50th-st., for sale at a bargain. Others on 49th, 50th, 51st, 57th, 52d, 54th, 53d, 52d, 49th, 48th, 47th, and 46th sts., between Madison and 6th avs.; $30,000 to $95,000, and upward; also, on 5th-av., 34th to 66th sts., $65,000, and upward. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AT lowest rates, Nos. 295, 520, 614, 744, 748, 781, and 785; also, Nos. 1 and, 15 East, and Nos. 9 and 16 West 53d-st.; No. 20 West 56th st.; Nos. 18, 20, 22, and 24 East, No. 8 West 57th-st.; Nos. 11 and 13 East 41st-st.

Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

$7,000.—TWO SUMS OF $7,000 each and one of $10,000 to loan on first-class City property. Principals only apply to

WILLIAM HURRY,
SAMUEL COLT SELDEN,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOULEVARD, A first-class plot of five lots, on the corner of 74th-st. Price, $87,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 11, to A. F. BRITTON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
AT NYACK, ON HUDSON,
a beautiful villa with all modern improvements, drapery, conservatory, billiard rooms, stables, exquisite lawns, fine roads and walks; a new and elegant villa, to be completed July 1, delightfully situated, overlooking Mansfield Park, with water, gas, marble basins, &c.; a cosy little cottage with nine rooms, having fruit, shade, and beautiful views, overlooking the Hudson; also a large number of lots and villa plots. All the above within three minutes of Mansfield-av. Railway Station. For maps and particulars address L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

VALUABLE SEA-SIDE PROPERTY.

A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE sea-shore property, *never before offered for sale*, consisting of about three miles of unexcelled surf front, is now open to parties from first hands.

The whole will be sold together or in shares of one-tenth each.

An opportunity for a quick and very profitable operation is offered.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to

BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

ON THE HUDSON—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, beautifully located, *with magnificent views of river and mountains*; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade, and shrubbery; house contains about fifteen rooms. The whole property will be sold low, on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.,
Or CHARLES MCCUTCHEN,
Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, veranda, about one acre of lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; next door to depot; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres large; fine old shade-trees; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property, call on, or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BRICK factory, 60x20, with wing 27x22, all two story and attic; also, engine-boiler; ten looms; 400 shuttles; small house for bleaching and drying; also, two-story dwelling, containing seven rooms, basement, and cellar, with four acres land attached, with fruit-trees, all in good condition; price, $16,0.0; two-thirds on bond and mortgage, the balance on easy terms.

THOMAS YATES,
West Farms, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—123 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS, &c.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES For Sale and To Let, furnished and unfurnished.

BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ESTATE OF 140 ACRES, seven miles from Harlem Bridge; very desirable as a residence, and offering an unsurpassed opportunity for speculation, in view of new railroad now actually in progress; in order to close the estate it is offered far below its market value. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

CRANBERRIES, CRANBERRIES.—Three cranberry tracts near Toms River, New-Jersey, in excellent condition, for sale at moderate prices. Terms easy; titles good; investment safe; profit twenty-five per cent. yearly. Commission to broker. Address CRANBERRY, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A NICE RESIDENCE AND OUT-BUILDings, with 12 acres, finely improved, desirably located, overlooking the Hudson, one hour from City, for sale low or exchange for City property.

W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
IMMENSE OPENINGS SALE IN

WESTCHESTER,

OF

500 PRIME LOTS

IN

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK,

(as annexed,) on

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS,

By positive and peremptory order of

HON. EX-MAYOR OPDYKE,

And Edward K. Willard, Esq., under direction of Messrs. Potter Brothers, on premises,

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

This splendid estate is immediately at the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, adjacent to Central Park, Jerome Park, and the New-York and Montreal Railroad, forty minutes from 42d-st., and by annexation is to be situated in the TWENTY-FOURTH WARD OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Directly on the line of the march of improvements.

Special train will leave Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock. Seventh Regiment Band. Harrison, Grand Collation. Under the auspices of Stormy, the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 18. Same tickets good.

Fine chance to buy City lots at country prices.

Terms—10 per cent. cash and 10 per cent. three years, with the extraordinary privilege of half, yearly, or quarterly payments, at option of purchaser.

For free excursion tickets, maps, and information apply to POTTER BROS., Agents, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st., or their Fordham Branch Office, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!! TURN OUT!!!

FOR

GLORIOUS WHITESTONE, L. I.

It will be the last and only call this season.

Augustus F. Weekes, owner, through George Van Siclen, attorney, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

250 SPLENDID LOTS,

centrally located, in this

DELIGHTFUL AND ELEGANT SUBURB, ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 19,

on the premises.

Better lots are not to be had in Whitestone. Let the occasion be s

GRAND AND MEMORABLE ONE.

A splendid banquet (Weeks, caterer,) will be served under a

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS PAVILION,

not to be surpassed on the continent, and never before used at an auction sale. The leader of

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND

is preparing new and choice music for the occasion. HARRISON, THE GREATEST IMPROVISATORE in the world, will sing songs he never knew.

LOT-BUYERS TURN OUT IN FORCE and attend this great sale.

Put some money in your pockets to pay deposits on lots you purchase.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 o'clock sharp. For maps and free tickets apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.,

WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION,

150 Valuable Building Lots,

in CLINTON TOWNSHIP, adjoining the City Line of

NEWARK, N. J.,

TUESDAY, June 17, 1873,

AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations affording magnificent views overlooking the entire city, Newark Bay, and Hudson County, and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Runyon and the cross streets, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE CITY LINE AND THE TERMINUS OF THE CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD.

THE FIRST SALE ON CLINTON HEIGHTS.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and railroad passes apply to W. H. KNAUSS, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

WESTFIELD PARK.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

1,000 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

By order of RIKER, HESSE & CO.,

Wednesday, June 18, 1873

at 12 M., on the premises.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Westfield Park is located on a most beautiful elevation in THE VILLAGE OF WESTFIELD, the highest and healthiest location on the Central Road, fifty minutes from Wall-st.; thirty-six trains daily.

Streets all graded, lighted with gas, and substantial plank walks laid. Every lot to be positively sold. Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. Luncheon before the sale. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.,
and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE, WITHOUT reserve, of the ADMIRABLE HOMESTEAD AND ELEGANT GROUNDS of the late F. C. Lighte, Esq., the well-known piano manufacturer, together with

FORTY SPLENDID LOTS,

situated on Bergen-av., Union-st., and West-side-av., in the best part of Bergen, Jersey City, to be held on MONDAY, JUNE 16,

at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises. All the improvements, such as paving, sewering, water and gas, have already been made and paid for. This property is in the midst of a first-class built-up city ne ghborhood, and will command immediate advance in value. It will positively be sold to the highest bidders by order of the executor, Thomas Rigney, to close up the estate. Terms very easy, and free lunch on the grounds. Take 3 o'clock P. M. train of the Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., and get off at Bergen-av. Station; from there it is distant only three minutes' walk. Fare, ten cents; time, seventeen minutes.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK.

OLIVER BRYAN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 115 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidder, "terms liberal," on the premises, TUESDAY, July 1, 1873, at 11:30 A. M., fifty-two valuable building lots, (all restricted as against nuisances,) situated on high ground, natural slope, on the Grand Southern Boulevard, North New-York, and adjoining Fort Morris Railroad Depot, between 135th and 136th sts., one minute's walk from the landing at Harlem Bridge. This property for investment is unsurpassed in Westchester County. Flagged, curbed, and guttered, together with gas. "No assessments—all paid."

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DWELLING AND VILLA PLOTS AT BAYONNE CITY, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS and an ELEGANT MANSION at BAYONNE CITY, Bergen Point, N. J., and overlooking Newark Bay. This property is reached by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, sixty-three trains daily, about half an hour's ride from New-York. It is near the Latourette House, and adjoins the properties of Timothy Brown, Samuel Brown, and Mr. Walton. There are good schools, stores, and churches at Bayonne, and fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Particulars at the office.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

EXCURSION TO THE OCEAN.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

NINE COTTAGES AND SEVENTY-FIVE SEASIDE VILLA-SITES

on the Marine Pavilion Grounds, on the ocean, at Far Rockaway,

AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Prof. Harrison and collation.

For free excursion cards, maps, and particulars, apply to

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INvestment.—Three story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M., only.

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OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOcation 33d to 40th sts., Park-av. to Broadway, for which cash and valuable improved or unimproved property at Orange, N. J., will be taken in payment. Address D., No. 116 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.

BOATING, BOWLING, FISHING, BATHING, AND RIDING.

Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first-class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. B. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE, NEWPORT, VT.—Having taken a new lease of this popular Summer resort for a term of years, I have refurnished and placed it in first-class order, and it is now open for Summer travel. The South-eastern Railway will be opened for passenger traffic July 1, 1873, and will make the shortest, most convenient, and direct route between Montreal, Newport, and the White Mountains. This road will connect with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad at Newport, and the two run in connection. Pullman cars will run through from Montreal to Boston and return over this line. Blaisdell & Ingalls' celebrated band will furnish music during the season. In connection with this house, guests will find a new and large livery and row-boats. The Clyde-built iron steamer Lady of the Lake, commanded by George W. Fogg, will make two trips daily through Lake Memphremagog from the pier near this house. Parties desiring to secure board and rooms are invited to correspond with the proprietor.

W. F. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

THE MANSE HOUSE,

situated upon one of the hills of Western Connecticut, is now open for the reception of Summer guests. A good table, good society, good roads, and romantic scenery, quiet, healthful, moderate prices, and convenience of access are among its advantages. Six hours from New-York, via Harlem or New-Haven roads, to Winsted, with four trains per day connecting. Address J. M. MARSH, Proprietor.

WINCHESTER CENTRE, Conn., June 10, 1873.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ROUND-TOP RETREAT.

New farm-house, located near base of Round-top Mountain, ten miles west of Catskill, offers superior accommodations to a limited number of City boarders on reasonable terms. For particulars address J. B. EDGERLY, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Weary-st., at 8½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address

J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL,

A new Summer resort at

COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND,

will open June 20.

For terms address JOHN B. COZZENS, Post-office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

FAYETTEVILLE, VT.

Fifty boarders can be cared for at the Fayetteville Hotel this Summer, twelve miles from Bellsboro', Vt.; splendid scenery, with new Concord coaches; terms reasonable. Address

CHARLES BOWLES.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.

CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

Will open June 14. Villas, cottages, and rooms may be had by applying to L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open; newly refitted; first-class house at moderate rates; fronts the bay; fine view, air and bathing; thirty minutes from Dey-st., near landing; $10 to $15 per week, with full board. Address S. L. PIERCE, Belmont Hall, or No. 114 East 19th-st.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 600 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMpton, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 26, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE had at this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent bathing and fishing. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address F. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

A. IAUCH'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 58 BROADWAY.—Will open for guests on SATURDAY, June 14; several elegantly fitted up saloons reserved for private parties, dinners, &c.

A. IAUCH, Nos. 864 and 866 Broadway.

THE LAKE PEQUENNAKONCK HOUSE will open July 1.—Several good rooms to let. For reference and particulars address the proprietor, THOMAS C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, New-York.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

H. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—SEA VIEW COTTAGE. Linear the Ocean and Metropolitan Hotels; beautifully furnished, healthy, and agreeable rooms, with first-class board, can be obtained by applying personally or otherwise to Mrs. EMMERTZ, Proprietress.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address JOSEPH R. COOPER, Manager.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., AT CARmansville.—This popular house is now open; guests can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

PAULL & DUNCALF.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES, NEAR WEST Point, a private boarding-house at moderate expense; opens June 15. Address ROBERT DONALD, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. For terms and other information address

L. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

SMITH HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDson, is now open for transient or permanent boarders; river view, fine drives, mountain air, &c.

C. H. SMITH.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade.

G. H. CARSWELL.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—Board for the Summer.

J. J. LAWRENCE.

THE CLARK HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, is ready for guests; also a large cottage to let.

J. G. CLARK, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

EXPRESSES.

LONG BRANCH! LONG BRANCH!

Batterson & Cook's New-York and Long Branch Express, by way of Red Bank, per steamer sea bird, daily, without change. Furniture, baggage, &c., taken from residence in New-York and vicinity delivered to Long Branch direct.

Office, No. 595 6th-av. Orders received at Cooper's Congress Hall, Long Branch.

P. S.—Carriages, horses, &c., taken care of and delivered.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE OF RESPECTABILity (no family) desire the care of a house during the absence of the family; best City reference. Address Andrew, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

BREWSTER WAGON

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware rooms are at the corner of

5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 260 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. S. SUMNER,

No. 23 East 35th-st.,

Will have suites and single rooms to offer at Summer prices until Sept. 1, with or without private table. Has in one of her four houses, one large suite to offer for the year, and single rooms.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.

Elegant, cool, and desirable suites and single rooms to let, with or without board; near Madison-square; prices low during the Summer.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST.,

Between

JEROME PARK.

Third Day of the Spring Meeting—Good Racing Yesterday—Westchester Cup Won by Wanderer.

It was quick time at the races yesterday. There were five to be run during the afternoon, and this allowed little delay between them unless the last was to be run by gaslight. Scarcely had one race been decided, and the usual crowd had gathered about the pool-sellers, when the sharp ringing of the bell warned the jockeys to saddle. The sound spurred the "Doctor" to call for bids with redoubled energy, and the investors in the game of chances to make them with desperate rapidity. A second bell, and there was a rush for the seats on the stand. It was not the easiest thing in the world to get a good seat, for the attendance was immense. The first race of the series was interesting from the number of horses running. It adds much to the liveliness of such a contest to have a good field, as there was on this occasion. The thundering rush of the troop of horses, as they sweep down the homestretch past the grand stand, the fluttering colors of the gayly-dressed jockeys, and the straining eagerness of the long-limbed animals they with whip and spur are urging to outstrip each other, seem to raise the excitement of the hundreds who are eagerly watching the contest to the highest pitch. Loud cheers greeted the victory of Survivor in this race; and the skillful riding of Babee, the English jockey, was the subject of much admiring comment. In the second run the winner, Mate, made a waiting race. The effect of this style of running on the spectators is to keep them on the stretch of anxiety till the final rush, when the half-suppressed excitement generally breaks out in a sudden storm of cheers and shouts. The coolness of the knowing ones, who see exactly what a rider is doing under these circumstances and are prepared for the result, has little effect on the crowd of people who have not their exceptional sagacity, and who see only two horses running close to each other till the decisive moment, when the hindmost dashes ahead and sweeps past the post winner by two lengths. At such moments individuals who have invested heavily display a tendency to jump up and down, to utter inarticulate shouts, to swing their arms wildly, thereby putting their neighbors' hats in imminent danger, and generally to exhibit symptoms which, at any other time, would be regarded as premonitory of insanity. The Westchester Cup race was a trying one. Two miles and a quarter for a horse to run, straining to the utmost at every bound, tests his endurance very fairly. Five horses ran in this race, and the pool selling showed there was considerable diversity of opinion as to their merits. The pools were higher on this than on any of the other races, and the running was watched with intense eagerness. One or two false starts were made, and some time was occupied in getting the horses in line. Then the flag fell, and they came tearing down the course, enveloped in a whirlwind of dust. In a second or two more Wanderer went ahead, and kept his place to the close, winning by four lengths. Much money changed hands on this race, for the winner was by no means the favorite. The prizes for the fourth race, gentlemen riders, were conspicuously displayed on a pedestal in front of the grand stand. A large silver cup, the handles formed by spirited sea horses, throwing up their fore legs in the most astonishing style, was the guerdon of the lucky man who should win; a gold-mounted whip awaited the second, and silver spurs the third. The gentlemen took their own time about coming up to the scratch, but they went off at last, though not in very good style. There are some disadvantages in riding races, unless one happens to be a professional jockey. In the first place, the gentleman who engages in so unaccustomed a style of equestrian exercise runs a good chance of breaking his neck; then he generally loses his cap, which detracts somewhat from his jaunty appearance; and, thirdly, he invariably looks as if he were clinging to his horse for dear life. In addition, if he happens to come in last, he is greeted with derisive cheers and sympathetic encouragements to do better next time. The hurdle race came last. Seven hurdles had to be jumped. Only two horses ran, which reduced the danger of accidents, and thereby the excitement of the affair. We all feel a secret liking for sport in which there is a probability that some body will get smashed up. The acrobat who swings himself from some giddy height by his eyebrows, or walks a tight-rope at impossible altitudes, invariably draws an immense crowd to see him fall; and a hurdle race or a steeplechase in which the jumps are so many or so dangerous as to make the accidents a not remote contingency, is sure to be watched with breathless interest. The race of yesterday, however, was speedily run and well, with nothing worse happening than the knocking down of two of the hurdles. This concluded the sport of the day. Those who came in carriages went off at their ease in the same way; and those who came by train returned by it, much in the style that herrings are packed in a cask.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The sport of the day was opened with a dash of a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, with a penalty of five pounds for the winner of the Ladies' Stake, and ten pounds for the winner of the Belmont. The following seven sported colors at the summons of the judges, viz.: James A. Grinstead's ch. f. Eclair, by Lightning, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; G. Bell's b. c. McFadden, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Joe Johnson, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver; I. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Planet, out of Rebecca T. Price. by The Colonel; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, and D. D. Withers' b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by King Tom. It puzzled the heavy speculators to pitch upon the probable winner out of this lot. On the night before Joe Johnson was the favorite, with Survivor as the second choice; but as soon as it was known that Heyward was to mount Stonehenge he became the favorite, but Barbee and Survivor carried the Chamberlin colors to victory, and the ever popular John landed a handsome sum by the skillful manipulation. The following pools will show the current of the betting:

Stonehenge	$270	$210	$265
Survivor	230	205	250
Joe Jounson	175	150	190
Fellow Craft	110	145	205
Field	105	100	130
Total	$890	$800	$1,040

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and the brigade were soon in line and sent away to a fair start, Joe Johnson being in the lead, Survivor second, McFadden third, the others in a bunch. They came rattling up the stretch in magnificent style, all close together, but as they approached the stand Pennock's colt came to the front and passed this point a length ahead of Survivor, who was running in hand in the second place, McFadden third, Joe Johnson fourth, Eclair fifth, Fellow Craft sixth, and Stonehenge seventh. As they went round the turn Pennock's colt cut out the work and got two lengths away from Survivor, while Fellow Craft went up from the sixth to the fourth place. McFadden still third. At the quarter-pole Pennock's colt was still in the lead, but Survivor was gradually reaching his head. As they came under the Club-house bluff Barbee sent Survivor to the front, and as they went round the hill out of sight he was showing the way by two lengths, Pennock's colt second, Fellow Craft third, McFadden fourth, Stonehenge fifth, Eclair sixth, and Johnson seventh. Before they were entirely lost to view Heyward forced Stonehenge along, and he was seen to pass up toward the front. When they reappeared Survivor was three lengths in the lead, Stonehenge second, Fellow Craft third, the others all well beaten and last out. Coming round the lower turn Fellow Craft made play for the second place, and was soon lapping the quarter of Stonehenge. Survivor, in the meantime, came away, and was four lengths in the lead, and defying the efforts of the others to catch him, won the race by that distance, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the admirers of the Chamberlin colors. Fellow Craft beat Stonehenge three lengths for the second place. Joe Johnson fourth, Eclair fifth, Pennock's colt sixth, and McFadden seventh. The time was 2:15¾, which is at the rate of about 1:48¾ to the mile. This is the second race that Survivor has won this year, and by his winning he has proved himself one of the best three-year-olds of the year.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds; entrance money to second horse; winner of the Ladies' Stakes, 5 pounds extra; of the Belmont Stakes 10 pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, by Vandal, dam by Lexington. Barbee..... 1
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by Australian, out of Aerolite. E. Thomas..... 2
D. D. Withers' b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra. Heyward..... 3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Joe Johnson, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver. Swim..... 4
Jas. A. Grinstead & Co.'s ch. f. Eclair, by Lightning, out of Brenna. McLelland..... 5
I. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Planet, out of Rebecca T. Price. Donahue..... 6
G. Bell's b. c. McFadden, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina. Lakeland..... 7
Time—2:15¾.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second event on the card was the dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, for which there were three entries, viz.: D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe; M. H. Sanford's br. c. Mate, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 108 pounds. Heyward..... 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 108 pounds. McCabe..... 2
J. F. Wilson's ch. c. Jno. Bowger, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie G..... dr.
Time—3:09½.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

The grand event of the day was, of course, the race for the Westchester Cup, two miles and a quarter, for all ages. This has always been a great race, but the Jockey Club this year imposed penalties on the winners of important stakes, and as the consequence such horses as Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Joe Daniels, &c., were not entered. The cup race was inaugurated in 1867, and was won by Mr. M. H. Sanford, with Loadstone, in 4:10¾. In 1868 Dr. J. W. Weldon captured the prize with Lodi, who ran the distance in 4:09¾, the fastest time ever made in the race. In 1869 Mr. J. J. O'Fallon, with the fast daughter of Lexington, The Banshee, won the prize from four competitors in 4:19½, which was run on a heavy track. In 1870 Mr. W. R. Babcock's fast horse, Helmbold, won the race in 4:11, but undoubtedly the most exciting race was that of 1871, when Preakness defeated the two great guns, Glenelg and Helmbold, in 4:15¼. Last year Harry Bassett had Littleton as his only competitor in the race, and he defeated the little horse easily in 4:18¾. The race yesterday was therefore the seventh for the Westchester Cup, and the victory achieved by Wanderer was a gallant one, especially as he made the running himself after the first quarter, and kept the pace to the finish. The competitors were: Thomas W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire; I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave; and Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal; also, b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister. It was felt by the majority of turfmen that the race lay between Wanderer and True Blue, but there were many who were sweet upon Eolus, and he sometimes brought more money than True Blue. He certainly ran a game race like most of the Leamingtons, but he did not have the speed—with the weight. The speculation on the result was at the following rates:

Wanderer	$265	$1,060	$1,000
Bessie Lee			
True Blue	250	800	650
Eolus	165	960	370
Brother to Connolly	35	90	70
Total	$715	$2,900	$2,090

THE RACE.

As the distance of the race was two and a quarter miles, they were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and after breaking away twice, the flag fell to a good send-off. Eolus immediately set to work in front, followed in close order by Wanderer second, Pennock third, Bessie Lee fourth, True Blue fifth. As they came up the homestretch, Wanderer came rattling to the front, and immediately opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, by which distance he passed the judges' stand, Eolus being second, half a length behind Wanderer, Pennock being third, Bessie Lee fourth, and True Blue fifth. They were now all strung out and Wanderer wandered to the front, making the pace all to himself. At the quarter-pole he still showed the way by six lengths, Eolus holding the second position three lengths ahead of Pennock's colt, who was six lengths in the van, Bessie Lee and True Blue evidently making a waiting race. As they came under the hill the gap between Wanderer and Eolus was lessened to three lengths, and True Blue passed Bessie Lee, thus assuming the fourth place, and holding Pennock's colt very closely. In this way they were lost to sight, followed by dense clouds of dust, but when they made their reappearance on the lower turn, Wanderer was loud still in the van, three lengths away from Eolus, who was six lengths in the front of True Blue, Pennock fourth, and Bessie Lee fifth. When coming round the lower turn into the homestretch, Eolus got within two lengths of Wanderer, while Heyward set True Blue to work, and he began to rapidly close the gap between him and Eolus. They did good work coming up the stretch, and the manner in which True Blue gained upon his competitors made many believe that he would be the winner. As they came past the stand, there was but two lengths difference between the three, while the others were apparently out of the contest. Going round the turn again Wanderer kept up his untiring pace and was away again three lengths, and kept opening the gap to six lengths at the quarter-pole. In the meantime True Blue went up to Eolus and lapped the latter's quarter. Coming under the hill Wanderer was but four lengths ahead, while True Blue and Eolus were lapped, the other two in the rear having it all to themselves. In this manner they went out of sight, but on reappearing Eolus had given up the contest, and True Blue was in the second place, chasing Wanderer, who was two lengths ahead of him. This was a wonderful change for the better in True Blue's position, and, for a moment, it was believed that Wanderer was losing ground, but when they got into the straight work for home Wanderer again came away, and despite the strenuous efforts of True Blue, won the race by four lengths in 4:04, which was a fast race. True Blue was about ten lengths away from Eolus, Bessie Lee being fourth, and Pennock fifth, far out of the race.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; the winner of any single race amounting to $2,000, to carry 3 pounds; of $3,000, 7 pounds; of $4,000, 10 pounds extra; to close and name on the 1st of March; two and a quarter miles.

Rice & McCormick's ch. h. Wanderer, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, 114 pounds. Ross..... 1
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. True Blue, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Balloon, 108 pounds. Heyward..... 2
Thomas McDonnell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington, 114 pounds. Swaine..... 3
Rice & McCormick's d. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister, 105 pounds. Donahue..... 4
I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, 108 pounds. Hennessy..... 5
Time—4:04.

THE HACK RACE.

The fourth race was for gentlemen's hacks, to be ridden by the members of the club, weight for weight. Although the card called but for three starters, two more were added to the list, and the field was composed of five. These were Lochinvar, Whitehose, Ophelia, Frank Swift, and Spider. The distance was three-quarters of a mile, and after considerable delay they appeared on the course. There is no reason why gentlemen riders should not comply with the rules as well as the professional jockeys, and not keep the spectators waiting until they see fit to comply with the summons of the judges. In the betting Lochinvar was the favorite at $65; Frank Swift brought $35, Ophelia $25, Spider $35, and White Hose $20. They were started from the three-quarter stretch, and White Hose took the lead, with Lochinvar second and Frank Swift third. As they went round the hill out of sight Ophelia went to the front and Lochinvar fell back to the rear. On reappearing Ophelia was leading four lengths, while Whitehose was in the second place, and Frank Swift third, and this is the way they came home—the race amounting to nothing, and unproductive of the least enthusiasm. The time was 1:24.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Hack race, subscription cup, value $600; second horse, gold-mounted whip; third horse, spurs; three-quarters of a mile; Post Stake, for bona fide hacks, to be ridden by members of the club; weight for weights; subscription, $25; closed with thirty subscribers; three horses, belonging to different owners, to start or no race; overweight allowed.

W. E. Peet's b. m. Ophelia, 4 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Pasta, 145 pounds..... 1
Robt. Center's ch. g. Whitehose, 4 years, by King of Inspectors Walnut, and McDermott in relation to the sanitary condition of the station-Lear, out of Earring, 145 pounds..... 2
Mr. Clason's gr. g. Frank Swift, 4 years, by Enquirer, out of Faith, 153 pounds..... 3
J. G. K. Lawrence's gr. g. Lochinvar, 6 years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, 153 pounds..... 0
Owner's Spider, 153 pounds..... 0
Time—1:24.

THE HURDLE RACE.

Bringing the day's sport to a close was a hurdle race, one and three-quarter miles, in which were entered Loonie, Victor, and Village Blacksmith, but as the conditions were three or more to start, and Loonie was withdrawn, the race fell through; but, not to disappoint the spectators, a handicap was made up, and the two contestants were Village Blacksmith, with 150 pounds, and Victor, with 135 pounds. The pools on the original race were null and void, and very little business was done on the result between the two, as the race was conceded to the Blacksmith.

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter stretch, and Village Blacksmith led a length, which he increased to two lengths at the foot of the hill. Here the first hurdle was encountered, and both struck it as they went over. When they went out of sight they were two lengths apart, but on reappearing on the lower turn Victor's nose was at the tail of Blacksmith. The latter then drew away, and came over the second hurdle on the lower turn two lengths ahead of Victor. As they came up the homestretch, Victor lapped the Blacksmith, and they jumped the third hurdle together, but knocked it down. As they came to the stand, the Blacksmith was leading two lengths, and in this way they took a three parts of the land run of the beginning of the turn, both of them striking it. Village Blacksmith kept in front the rest of the way and won a very tame race by six lengths in 3:27¾.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle race; purse $600, of which $100 to the second horse; handicap; a mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles.

J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 150 pounds. Gaffney. 1
Jetu Walden's b. c. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Scythian, 125 pounds. Midgely.... 2
Time—3:27¾.

The Turf in Indiana.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 14.—This was the last day of the races. The attendance was large.

The free-for-all trot was won by Chicago in five heats. Best time, 2:27¼. Black Frank came in second. Red Cloud and Mohawk, Jr., were withdrawn.

The running race was won by War Jig. Joe Bowers second, Marge third, and Ritchie fourth. Time—1:51 and 1:55¾.

The meeting has been a grand success.

THE RING FRAUDS.

The Claim of T. W. Roe & Co. for Stationery—Woodford's Doings.

The pending suit of T. W. Roe & Co. against the Controller, to recover over $200,000, which they claim to be due to them for stationery, &c., supplied to the public departments of the City, is likely to develop additional facts in connection with the Ring frauds. As regards the claim of Messrs. Roe & Co., the following affidavit, made by Mr. H. F. Taintor, will be read with interest:

City and County of New-York, P.:

Henry F. Taintor, of said City, being duly sworn, says: I have been engaged for more than a year last past in examining claims paid by the City and County during several years immediately preceding the year 1872, and particularly the claims so paid during the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

A great number of the claims so paid and examined by me were for work purporting to have been done, and materials purporting to have been furnished, for said City and County, and I have investigated the same for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said work and materials charged to and paid for by said City and County were actually done and furnished, and for the purpose of ascertaining what persons received the money paid for the same.

Deponent further says that it appears by the record of the Finance Department of said City and County that between June 5, 1869, and Oct. 6, 1870, there was paid to the firm of T. W. Roe & Co., (composed, as deponent is informed and believes, of Thomas W. Roe and Peter Monaghan,) for stationery, &c., purporting to have been furnished to the City and County of New-York, City and County warrants to the amount of about $190,000. That said warrants, to the amount of about $45,000, were deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co. in the Seventh Ward Bank in said City, and said sum of about $45,000 was then paid to said E. A. Woodward and James H. Ingersoll; and that about $65,000 of said $190,000 was drawn in bills from the Broadway Bank; and that in the years 1868 and 1869 said firm of F. W. Sterry & Co. received and deposited City and County warrants to the amount of about $300,000, and paid the proceeds thereof to said Woodward and Ingersoll, who thereupon distributed the same in the manner above described. F. TAINTOR.

	1869.	1870.
June 5	$10,351 80	Feb. 4	$969 00
July 28	10,473 75	Feb. 4	13,789 31
July 28	615 67	Feb. 4	13,775 93
Oct. 13	11,022 43	Feb. 7	13,300 43
Oct. 13	13,539 90	Feb. 7	4,322 63
Oct. 25	12,707 61	Feb. 16	11,909 67
Oct. 25	13,625 63	March 7	12,106 04
Oct. 25	952 50	March 21	12,741 41
Oct. 25	523 30	June 6	6,107 96
Nov. 5	1,043 71	Sept. 28	4,954 80
Nov. 5	13,629 80	Oct. 6	8,987 25
Dec. 31	14,129		

That the City and County warrants by which the said several sums were paid were drawn to the order of said firm of T. W. Roe & Co., and are indorsed with said firm's name written in a uniform handwriting, and deponent believes that such indorsement was made by Peter Monaghan, one of said firm.

Deponent further says that the said warrants, to the amount of $180,864 48, were deposited on or about the dates on which the same purport to have been drawn by one E. A. Woodward, in his own credit, in the National Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, and that the balance of said $200,107 73, to wit, $19,243 25, was drawn from said bank in bills.

Deponent further says that the said E. A. Woodward, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, was the Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the said City and County, and during said last-mentioned years said Woodward, with certain other persons, among whom were William M. Tweed, James Watson, James H. Ingersoll, and Richard B. Connolly, were engaged in a conspiracy to obtain and did obtain payment of a great number of false and fraudulent claims from said City and County.

Deponent further says that said sums were paid for work not done, or not to have been done, and materials and supplies purporting to have been furnished; that said Woodward, in the carrying out of such conspiracy, did not present claims in his own name, but acted as the receiver and distributor to his said co-conspirators of the moneys obtained from the said City and County upon the false and fraudulent claims of other persons. That between the month of January, 1868, and the month of September, 1870, said Woodward deposited, to his own credit, in the National Broadway Bank, in said City, City and County warrants to the amount of $3,085,792 98; and that during said time said Woodward deposited in said bank, to his own credit, checks of Ingersoll & Co., James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey and F. W. Sterry & Co. for portions of City and County warrants received and deposited by said last-named persons, to the amount of $4,138,007 65, making a total of money received from the City and County and deposited by said Woodward to his own credit in said bank during said period of $7,243,794 63.

That a large part of the claims upon which said sum of $7,243,794 63, to wit, at least sixty-seven per cent. thereof, was wholly false and fraudulent.

That on or about several days on which the said warrants and checks were deposited by said Woodward, the greater part of the sums so deposited was paid by the checks of said Woodward to various persons other than those who presented said claims, among whom were William M. Tweed, James Watson, and Joseph B. Young.

Deponent further says that on or about the several days on which the warrants payable to T. W. Roe & Co., to the amount of $180,864 48, were deposited by said Woodward, as aforesaid, payments of large sums were made by said Woodward, by his own checks, to the said Tweed, Watson, and others, or to one or more of them. And deponent believes and charges that a large part of the said sum of $200,107 73 paid to said T. W. Roe & Co. was distributed by said Woodward among the said Tweed, Watson, and others.

Deponent further says that on or about the 5th and 18th of June and the 17th and 16th days of September, 1868, there were delivered to the firm of W. L. Roe & Co., (composed, as deponent is informed and believes, of W. D. Roe and said Peter Monaghan,) for stationery, &c., purporting to have been furnished to the City and County of New-York, City and County warrants to the amount of about $190,000. That said warrants, to the amount of about $45,000, were deposited by F. W. Sterry & Co. in the Seventh Ward Bank in said City, and said sum of about $45,000 was then paid to said E. A. Woodward and James H. Ingersoll; and that about $65,000 of said $190,000 was drawn in bills from the Broadway Bank; and that in the years 1868 and 1869 said firm of F. W. Sterry & Co. received and deposited City and County warrants to the amount of about $300,000, and paid the proceeds thereof to said Woodward and Ingersoll, who thereupon distributed the same in the manner above described.

Deponent further says, upon information and belief, that indictments are now pending in the courts of said City and County against said Woodward for and on account of his participation in obtaining payment of said sum of $7,243,794 63, and that said Woodward is not now and has not for some time been in the City of New-York, and is a fugitive from justice.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1873.
JOHN CANELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

Shooting Affair in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Jack Pierce and Thomas Daily were shot this morning by David Dunworth while they were passing the latter's shop. Daily is supposed to be fatally wounded. Some previous difficulty is the alleged cause.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During the past week 9,022 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

The nineteenth Bundes Turnfest of the North American Turnverein will be held at Cincinnati on the 26th inst.

A set of resolutions expressive of esteem and respect have been presented by the members of Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., to E. G. Sire John A. Kennedy, at his residence, Twenty-first-street.

Jacob Monivais, a Frenchman, was yesterday arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of keeping a disorderly-house in West Fourth-street. The accused was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Yesterday afternoon Adam Danner was arrested for attempting to perpetrate a fraud on the Pension Agency. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

The call unanimously made by the Sixteenth Baptist Church, of this City, to Rev. David B. Jutting, of Washington, D. C., a few days ago, has been accepted by that clergyman, who will commence his pastoral duties with that body on the 22d inst.

The Board of Police yesterday promoted Roundsman Young, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to be acting sergeant, and received the reports of Inspectors Walling and McDermott in relation to the sanitary condition of the station-houses. The latter were referred to the Committee on Station-houses.

Commissioners White and Shields, the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, left for Providence, yesterday, to give testimony in the proceedings there against Joseph B. Perry, charged with having made a false deposition in Providence to be used at the trial of the Jumel estate case in this City.

Several hundred persons assembled at Jones' Wood yesterday to witness a balloon ascension by Prof. Gabriel Barbier, who organized the balloon postal service during the siege of Paris, but owing to the alleged inability of the Metropolitan Gas Company to supply the 70,000 cubic feet of gas necessary to inflate the machine, the exhibition had to be postponed.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Blatchford called the bankruptcy calendar and made the following decisions for the week: Adjudged Involuntary Bankrupts—Perry Vosburg, E. B. Koening, Herman Dansiger, Morris H. Dansiger, William W. Hulst, Gabriel Stang, John Johnson, and Phileus R. Carrull. Discharged—William T. Henderson.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 473; taxes and assessments collected, $61,787.

The corner-stone of the Hanson-place M. E. Church will be laid to-morrow afternoon.

Margaret O'Sullivan, twenty-five years of age, attempted suicide, last evening, by jumping into Wallabout Basin. She was rescued by a party of citizens, and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

William Westerley, a German tailor, aged sixty, was found dead in bed, yesterday morning, from the effects of Paris green, which he had taken with suicidal intent. Business difficulties are assigned as the cause of suicide.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The barn, stable, and carriage-house of George I. Seney, in the town of Harrison, were completely destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock on Friday night. The horses, carriages, and some other property were rescued from the buildings. The extent of the loss was not ascertained.

A Danish girl, living as a domestic in the family of Isaac W. Dunsmore, Lowell-street, Mott Haven, with a view of making a fire burn faster poured some kerosene upon it, when an explosion occurred and set her clothes on fire and burnt her in a shocking manner. Prompt assistance was rendered by a person residing next door and she was saved.

Coroner Miller, of Morrisania, held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man of respectable appearance, who was found drowned in the East River, off Port Morris. The deceased was about thirty years old, with dark hair, sandy moustache, and small goatee. He was attired in dark cloth coat and pants, new boots. He appeared to have been in the water three or four weeks. Nothing was found upon his person by which he could be identified.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions will convene at the Court-house in Richmond, on the 24th inst., with a twenty-five grand and thirty-six petit jurors, Judge Metcalf presiding.

Yesterday a base-ball match was played at Camp Washington, New-Brighton, between the Lord & Taylor nines and the Staten Island Base-ball and Cricket Clubs. The latter won in 48 runs, the nines making 43.

A grand vocal and instrumental entertainment will be given on Tuesday evening next, in the Brighton Heights Reformed Church, at New-Brighton, under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Enyard, pastor, and the members of the congregation.

A race came off yesterday between Henry Denys and William Cunningham and Thomas Allen and John Corr, with nineteen-feet working boats, two pairs sculls each, for a purse of $25. The course was from the dock at Tompkinsville to the stake-boat off Clifton and back, distance three and one-half miles. Denys and Cunningham won the race, beating their opponents by twenty minutes.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Sabbath-school Association will hold a convention at Patchogue on the 17th and 18th inst. The first session will be held at 4 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday.

A number of British guineas of the time of George III., the date being 1774, were dug up a few days ago at a place known as the Springs at the east end of the island.

NEW-JERSEY.

A woman named Cunningham died in Newark, yesterday, from apoplexy caused by intemperance.

A child named Myers, whose parents live in Newark, fell out of a chair, and, striking on its head, received injuries from which death resulted yesterday.

Jennie Schroeder, a young girl living in Jersey City, yesterday overturned a kettle of boiling water and scalded herself so badly that she is not expected to recover.

The house of J. P. Sunderland, No. 30 West Hamilton-place, was entered on Friday, while the family were absent at a picnic, and robbed of goods valued at $500.

Joseph Steim, an employe of Dunham's Ice Company, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday charged with collecting money for the company and appropriating it to his own use.

A young man named George Nesbitt, died in Newark last night from lockjaw, caused by his toes being crushed in a press on which he was at work about ten days since.

Mrs. Charles Molsom, of Newark, died yesterday from injuries received on Thursday night by the bursting of a kerosene lamp, which she was filling while it was very hot. Deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves three children.

A well-dressed man, evidently insane, amused himself yesterday by throwing $20 bank notes to the children in the streets of Newark. He was taken in charge by the police, and the money was recovered. Both man and money await identification at police head-quarters.

An inquest was held yesterday, at New-Brunswick, on the body of an unknown woman found in the canal. The evidence showed that she passed through the city Thursday night, and must have been drowned about daylight Friday morning. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

B. F. Butts and A. M. Clark, proprietors of a Newark journal, convicted on four counts for maintaining an obscene publication, were arraigned for sentence yesterday. On the first count the defendants were put under $500 bail to answer when called upon; on the second the penalty was $75; on the third and fourth $25 each, and costs of court.

Complaint is made by a well-to-do German of Newark, named Greiss, that his daughter Lena, a girl of nineteen years, was sent to the Small-pox Hospital, died there on Tuesday last, and was buried without any information being sent to him or his family. She was only sent to the hospital because her parents kept a large boarding house, they being abundantly able to provide for her.

Fatal Accident in Newark.

The wife of ex-Alderman Atha, of Newark, N. J., came to her death under peculiarly painful circumstances about 12:30 yesterday morning. She had been playing cards with her husband and some friends during the evening, and was unusually pleasant over a contemplated visit to Long Branch, where she expected to remain for the Summer. At about 11 o'clock they retired, and shortly after midnight Mr. Atha heard Mrs. Atha get up, and asked her what she was doing. She replied that she wanted a drink, and left the room. He supposed she was going to the dining-room, and thought no more of it until her absence became prolonged, and he arose to look for her. She was not in the house, and finding the back door open, he went into the yard, when he saw the cistern was open. He at once called to his wife, but receiving no answer, he obtained the aid of the private watchman of his factory, and a policeman, when the cistern was searched, and Mrs. Athen's body found in it. It is supposed that when she accident occurred, she was walking in her sleep. Deceased was sixty years old.

The National Rifle Association.

Some of the directors and members of the National Rifle Association, accompanied by a party of friends, paid a purely informal visit to the new rifle range of the association, at Creedmore, yesterday afternoon. Gen. Shaler, who had preceded them, escorted the party over the grounds, and showed them the dangers of a target-marker's life unless he is carefully protected. The visitors were then invited to form themselves into squads, and they amused themselves for an hour or so in trying their skill at the range of 200 and 500 yards. After partaking of a foretaste of the association's hospitalities, the party returned to town. The rifle ranges of the association will be formally opened on Saturday next, when a long and valuable list of prizes will be shot for.

Personal.

H. J. Winser, United States Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, is at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Kennett, of the United States Navy, is at the Coleman House.

J. H. Ashton, of Washington; H. R. Cobb, of New-Orleans; E. H. Rosekrans and A. N. Cheney, of Glen's Falls, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. J. C. Tuttle, of Boston, is at the Union-square Hotel.

Capt. Spicer, of the United States iron-clad steam-ship Terror, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. E. M. McCook, of Colorado; Hon. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, and Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Delaware, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Love, of Indiana; Major S. Cushing, and Gen. Greer, of the United States Army, are at the Gleuham Hotel.

Col. C. D. Relyea, of Chicago, is at the Maison Dorée.

Gen. G. M. Tibbitts, of Troy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. George L. Andrews, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

At the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Justice McQuade committed Michael Kennedy for trial on a charge of burglary, in default of $3,000 bail.

Henry Atkins, alias English, and Henry O'Brien, alias Wilson, two noted pickpockets, and William Downing, were committed for trial by Justice Ledwith yesterday, on a charge of picking pockets at the funeral of the late Minister Orr.

The residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Kenney, No. 560 Tenth-avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves on Friday during the absence of the occupants, and robbed of $185 worth of jewelry and wearing-apparel.

Francis Gallagher, aged twenty years, of No. 501 East Fourteenth-street, while at work blasting rocks at Seventy-second-street and Boulevard, was seriously injured yesterday by a heavy stone falling upon him from a derrick. He was cared for at the Reception Hospital.

Maggie Keefe, aged three years, of No. 428 West Fifty-second-street, while playing in the yard in the rear of her home, yesterday, was struck on the forehead with a cartridge-pistol by a boy named Snyder, and slightly injured.

The remains of John Coakley, aged nine years, of Ninety-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, who was drowned last Monday, were found, yesterday, floating in the North River, near the spot where he fell overboard.

John Welch, residing in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, while working in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, was seriously injured by a pile of stones falling upon him.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Ville de Havre, for Brest.—L. Meurice, Mr. Bessac, Dirking, Albert Schmits, C. B. Young, Mr. Delisle, Mr. Stephens, J. W. Mackay, C. Goodyear, Mrs. C. Goodyear, Miss Eva Goodyear, Miss H. Nellie Swift, Mr. and Mrs. de Silva and child, Mr. Breeding, Paul Provot, J. P. C. Thomson, Antoine Casimer Jaubert, Mme. Jaubert, Miss Blanche Jaubert, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moser, Mrs. D. H. Allen, Miss Annie Allen, Jean Basse, John Courtenay, Mr. Donnells, G. G. Fleurot, Mrs. Fleurot, Master G. G. Fleurot, Dr. Stephen A. Main, Mrs. Main, D. Henry Haight, Mrs. D. R. Haight, Mrs. Maignon, Miss Maignon, Henry Haight, Mrs. C. Squires, Miss C. Squires, Miss M. Somes and governess, Augusta Delisle, Alberte Siniene, J. O. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Godchaux and 2 daughters, George H. Litchfield, A. De Seed, Mary Nunes, Mr. Nickerson, Miss Virginia G. McKesson, Rev. George Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, Master John Beckett, Miss Clara Quintard, M. N. Martin, Mrs. S. H. Emerson, James H. Morse, W. W. Johnson, Mrs. Adelaide Wake and child, Robert Lawson, J. Cummings Vail, H. W. Hayes, E. P. Sampson, A. Pope, M. Umerse and wife, G. G. Andrews and wife, Edward Hartley, Mrs. E. Hartley, Isaac Brayson, J. Soler, A. Lopez, F. Garcia, F. Tunon, Jas. Reedal, P. C. A. M. Van Weel, M. Sandford, F. G. Smith, F. G. Smith, Jr., Mrs. L. F. Wright, Miss Alice E. Bartlett, T. W. Edwards, Jos. P. Edwards, Mrs. Jos. P. Edwards, Mrs. R. Edwards, James P. Edwards, Master John Edwards,